

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

NO. 26.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:26 A. M. Daily.	
7:16 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:16 A. M. Daily.	
12:16 P. M. Daily.	
4:16 P. M. Daily.	
5:23 P. M. Daily.	
7:11 P. M. Saturdays Only.	
SOUTH.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:13 P. M. Daily.	
12:16 P. M. Daily.	
5:02 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
8:00 P. M. Sundays Only.	
7:04 P. M. Daily.	
12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.	

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

### TIME TABLE.

Cars arrive and depart every forty minutes during the day, from and to San Francisco.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
9:20	9:35
10:00	10:15
10:40	10:55
11:20	11:35
12:00	12:15
12:40	12:55
1:20	1:35
2:00	2:15
2:40	2:55
3:20	3:35
4:00	4:15
4:40	4:55
5:20	5:35
6:00	6:05

## STE. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEAL

### TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abbot, South San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North. 9:40 3:10  
South. 10:20 3:50

## MAIL CLOSURE.

No. 5 South. 9:10 a. m.  
No. 14 North. 9:50 a. m.  
No. 18 South. 2:40 p. m.  
No. 6 North. 3:20 p. m.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, Morning Services at 11 a. m. two Sundays in each month, and Evening Services at 7:30 p. m. two Sundays in each month, alternating. See local column. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Regular Choir practice every Friday evening at 7:45 p. m.

## MEETINGS.

Hon. (Judge) J. H. Hill will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
H. W. Walker.	Redwood City
ASSASSOR	
C. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
J. F. Johnston.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
Wm. P. McEvoy.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Titton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

Pacific Coast patents have been issued as follows: James A. Donahue, Los Angeles, bottle stopper; James M. Dyer, San Francisco, wave power; James A. Hedge, Los Angeles, amalgamator; Ellsworth D. Middlekauff, San Francisco, curling iron; Uriah Root, Coquille, Or., adjustable mop head; William F. Smith, San Francisco, annunciator signal for telephone systems; Joseph S. Weathers, Llanos, Cal., device for training horses; Frank J. Willard, Sacramento, Cal., rubber attachment for pedals.

All of last year's crop of beans left on this coast is in a growers' pool. Each owner is paid a pro-rata of sales. Residents of Lompoc claim that the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura can raise all the beans and mustard necessary to supply the demands of the United States.

John F. Francis and Mrs. Francis, accompanied by the Very Rev. Joachim Adam, vicar-general of the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, have departed via the Santa Fe on a trip to Europe, intending to spend about a year abroad.

The Dayton, Ill., Tablet plant, which was closed three months ago under financial embarrassment, has started up again with 300 employees. It will run day and night to catch up on orders. The Rikers' Bank is in temporary control.

Olive growing is to be one of the industries of the Lucerne vale, in a few years. Already trees are being planted quite extensively, and another season will see a large area of land cultivated to the fruit.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment at Tempe, Arizona, of a Congregational denominational college, the first of that denomination on the coast.

## ALONG THE COAST.

### Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

A Number of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curtly Told in This Column.

Pasadena citizens are taking active measures to establish the new college for women.

The granite for the county jail at Hanford will be furnished by the quarry near Exeter.

By the use of tannin extracted from the canisroot root leather can be tanned in ten or twelve hours.

Work has been begun upon the water works system of Palo Alto. The water supply will be obtained from wells.

F. E. Pedro of Alameda has leased about 300 acres to be used in growing asparagus and will endeavor to induce a cannery to start there.

A popular vote will be taken in Spokane, Wash., on the question of a loan of \$80,000 for the installation of an electric-lighting plant to be owned and operated by the city.

An expert cigar manufacturer has carefully examined the tobacco grown in San Diego county from Havana tobacco seed and gives the opinion that this tobacco is worth 35 cents a pound.

There has been a rich strike in the Huachuca mountains, about twelve miles from Wilcox, near the Fortuna and Singed Cat mines, and four miles from the Southern Pacific track. It is reported to be the richest and ever made in that part of the Territory, and miners are much excited over it.

The first number of the California Colonization Call has appeared. It is a publication devoted to the Salvation Army's plan of putting the unemployed upon a farm colony. It is published by Major Winchell of the Salvation Army and is headed with a statement of the plan of Commander Booth-Tucker.

Miners in Wyoming are arranging to call a convention for the purpose of devising ways and means of bringing the various mineral industries of the State before the public. The Amalgamated Mining Company has made an assignment of its mining property to the Sheriff for the benefit of its creditors. The debts amount to \$21,305.47.

Santa Barbara is in the singular position of finding that she is destroying her sea beach by hauling it away. The sand removed for filling lots is not replaced by the waves, and the prospect seems to be that if the practice is continued the present handsome beach will be reduced to a skeleton of rocks.

Sacramento is again discussing her water supply. The trustees propose to continue using the river water, but to put put in filters. The filtering plant will cost \$25,000, and the Sacramento Record-Union, which wants water brought in from some other source, insists that the filters will not remove the dangers of disease due to pollution of the river at Folsom.

The orange shipments from Riverside last week amounted to 37,085 boxes, one of the heaviest for the season. This brings the total for the season up to 563,53 boxes, or 1973 carloads of twenty tons each. This is only thirty-five carloads short of the total for the season last year. The navels are all cleaned up, but the seedlings of late budded varieties are likely to bring the season's total up to 2200 carloads.

A movement is on foot among a number of business men of Pomona to establish there an ice-making plant to cost from \$9000 to \$12,000. One proposition is to operate the ice plant in connection with the San Antonio Electric Power Company. The price to consumers last season was about \$8 per ton in large quantities and 1 cent per pound for small quantities. It is said ice can be manufactured there and sold with profit at considerably lower prices.

M. M. Baker, a linotype operator in the office of the Post-Intelligencer, at Seattle, Wash., has made a new world's record for eight hours' machine composition, setting in that time 85,372 ems of solid nonpareil. The feat was performed during ordinary working hours, in composition on a book now under publication in the office, from manuscript copy, and with no preliminary preparations. Baker, who is an extraordinary rapid operator, simply made the announcement that he would attempt to beat the record, and requested that a man be detailed to time and others to measure his string. He started in at the usual hour of composition, took an hour for lunch, and made the record above in eight hours' actual work. The lowest for any single hour was 10,050 ems, the drop being due to technical terms. Baker learned to operate machines in that city.

In a few days the largest land deal that has been negotiated in this State for months will be closed. The amount of money that will change hands is \$1,118,000. The buyers are an English

syndicate, of which Baron Rothschild is a member and the sellers are the administrators of the estate of John W. Mitchell, deceased. The land is situated in Stanislaus and Merced Counties, and with it go ample water rights. The deeds have been placed in escrow in the Bank of California, San Francisco ready to be turned over to the purchasers as soon as the first payment is made. The estate divides itself naturally in two parts—that north of the Merced River in Stanislaus county and the portion south of it in Merced county. It extends from Lathrop south to the town of Merced. The better portion of the land is in Merced county, and the best is immediately west of Atwater. In Merced county there are 76,154 acres of land, which in 1890 were valued for purposes of taxation at \$733,931. Through this land there flows a fine body of water belonging exclusively to the estate, and which passes to the new owners. It is all well rented, and there are no debts upon any portion of the estate. The section of the estate in Stanislaus county is over 40,000 acres in area. It is not so good as the Merced land, but is better than average land. It is in the Turlock irrigation district, forming a major portion of the 75,000 acres irrigated from the big ditch of that district.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Hawaiian government has discriminated against Asiatic labor.

Of the 51,000 breweries estimated to be in the world 26,000 are in Germany.

The Spanish Government is trying to negotiate a loan of \$20,000,000 at 6 per cent in London.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill imposing a tax of 1 franc 25 centimes per metric ton on freight or cattle carried on foreign vessels entering French ports.

The Honduras syndicate, composed of Americans, has been granted extensive concessions by the Honduras government. It is proposed to build an inter-oceanic railroad.

A society has been formed in London under the name of the "British Anti-German League," the purpose of which is to boycott articles "made in Germany" and to resist the further Germanizing of the country.

The drift in England toward war with the Transvaal is heartily welcomed by most classes, and even the Liberals and the West.

The Mexican Government is considering plans for the establishment of an immense Federal prison on the Island of Socorro just off the coast of the State of Colima. It is proposed to make the prison sufficiently large for the accommodation not only of Federal prisoners but also for those from all the Western States of Mexico.

A Honduras syndicate, composed of prominent Americans, has received from the Government valuable concessions of a most extensive nature. The American projectors are empowered to undertake the building of an inter-oceanic railway and to establish a steamship line on the Atlantic coast to connect with New York. The syndicate may also organize banks in the republic, collect customs, administer general finances, control the mining interests of the country and arrange all immigration privileges. Henry Sprague, Cahunee Depew, the Astors and Vanderbilts are interested in the syndicate.

An event of unusual importance to Central Kansas is the shipment from Sterling, Rice County, of an entire trainload of dwarf broom-corn, consisting of twenty heavily laden freight cars to the Onondaga Whisk-broom Works of Syracuse, N. Y. It is the largest single shipment of broom-corn ever made from any point in the world and was shipped by Robert Findlay & Co., broom-corn commission merchants of Sterling. The route of the train will be over the Missouri Pacific to St. Louis and thence by Red Line fast freight to Syracuse. The broom was grown around Sterling in 1896, and is part of a crop of 1600 tons which was raised within a radius of twenty miles of that point. Nowhere in this country, except in the three Kansas counties for which the city of Sterling is the central market, has the dwarf variety of broom-corn been grown successfully on a large scale, and it is there that manufacturers come annually to buy their year's stock. The standard broom-corn grows very tall, frequently reaching a height of ten or twelve feet, and bears a brush twelve to twenty-four inches long. The dwarf variety only grows as high as a man's shoulder. It has a brush much shorter and of very fine, silky fibre, and is in greatest demand by factories making whisk or clothes brushes. During 1896 there were 350 cars of dwarf broom-corn shipped from Sterling to various parts of the world, some of them even going to foreign ports.

George W. Donnelly has been appointed temporary receiver in New York for the Jacob Ahles Brewing Company. Unsecured liabilities, \$65,185; secured liabilities, \$81,791; nominal assets, \$165,522; actual assets, \$48,698.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

#### BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Budget of News For Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

A number of bridges are reported washed out between Huntington and Baker City.

The total value of gold in the world at the present time is about \$3,000,000,000.

Eastern floods are still very threatening. New Orleans is in grave peril, and the river is rising at Omaha.

The value of the grounds and buildings devoted to education in the United States is \$95,545,681.

Further toll-gate riots have occurred in Kentucky. Armed toll collectors have been stationed at many of the gates who will take the toll by force if necessary.

The strike at the American Tube and Iron Company's plant, at Youngstown, Ohio, is ended, the strikers finally deciding to accept the reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

Labor's representatives are in session in Washington to consider plans for an active campaign to be made to enforce a universal eight-hour law to go into effect in about a year.

Billy Birch, the old-time minstrel, died at his home recently in New York of paralysis of the brain and chronic disease. He had been very ill for over a month.

Travel on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line in Idaho is badly demoralized. There has been no train from Portland for several days, and there is no immediate prospect of resumption.

Speaker Street, of the recent Kansas Legislature, has testified that he was offered a bribe of \$5,000 by the American Trust on the understanding that it would help to kill a uniform test-bill.

The river at Omaha, Nebraska, threatens to resume its channel of destruction. If it does many lives and millions of dollars worth of property will be among the victims.

Edward J. Ivory, arrested in England last fall on the charge of conspiring to destroy public buildings with dynamite, has prepared a bomb for the British government in the shape of a claim for \$100,000, which he asks the State Department to press for immediate payment.

The Denver and Rio Grande road has given notice to all its connections that for the present it intends to observe strictly the law signed by Governor Adams of Colorado prohibiting the roads charging for the transportation of bicycles when accompanied by passengers.

The senate of Iowa has passed an amendment to the mullet law, providing for the manufacturing of liquors in Iowa on separate petition in counties. This amendment if made law will permit the manufacture of all kinds of liquor in Iowa which has been prohibited since the passage of the prohibitory law in 1882.

The New York Central has arranged for the sale of \$100,000,000 of 8½ per cent 100-year gold bonds and the New York and Harlem for \$120,000,000 of the same class of bonds. These bonds are to be used to retire or convert the present bonded debt of the companies and thereafter become first lien on the companies. The New York Central will reserve \$15,000,000 of its bonds for new construction.

W. J. Bryan has received a letter from Jefferson Levy, owner of Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's old home, saying that he does not desire to part with the place. He assures Mr. Bryan that the place will be open to visitors at all times. Mr. Bryan had written Mr. Levy asking if he would convey the home to the National Government, the State of Virginia, or some association like that which controls Mount Vernon.

The business portion of the town of Berea, Ohio, has been nearly wiped out by fire. The high wind prevailing made it almost impossible to check the flames, which seemed likely to encompass the entire town. The total loss will reach \$80,000. The cause of the fire was attributed to tramps, and Deputy Sheriff Aslin escorted three of them out of town. To add to the excitement a dog went mad and bit several people before it was shot.

Rumors of coming demoralization in passenger rates have been revived in Chicago by a report that the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific were paying the same commissions to ticket brokers as are now being paid to regularly appointed ticket agents. As the present rate of commissions is four times that of the normal its payment to the brokers would furnish them with a big margin on which to cut rates.

## J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

## M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. ++ ++ Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING. Moderate Charges. Prompt Service. LINDEN AVENUE, Between Armour and Juniper Avenues Leave Orders at Postoffice.



## Detroit Livery Stable

### EXPRESS AND TEAMING

OF ALL KINDS.

WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN. W. REHBERG, PROPRIETOR.

## I. GOLDTREE & CO.,

### Commission Brokers,

(Cassierley's Seven-Mile House,)

### SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Commissions executed on all events on the Eastern and Western Race Tracks by direct telegraphic communication.

## PIONEER GROCERY

### GEORGE KNEESE

### Groceries . and . Merchandise . Generally.

### BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper than city prices.

My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

GEO. KNEESE, 206 GRAND AVENUE.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

### GENERAL :: MERCHANDISE.

### GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, MEN'S CLOTHING ETC., ETC., ETC.

::: Free Delivery. :::

Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand.....and.....San Bruno Ave



# THE ENTERPRISE.

**E. E. CUNNINGHAM.**  
Editor and Proprietor.

In the Pittsburg dog show a terrier was sold the other day for \$1,800. That pup must have been a sky-high terrier.

Sam Jones says he proposes to "handle the devil without gloves" in Atlanta. We believe a glove contest to a finish would draw better.

The world is a treadmill which turns all the time, and leaves us no choice but to sink or to climb.

That cigarette smoker who attempted to blow out his brains failed most miserably, of course, for obvious reasons. But why should he be in such a hurry, anyway?

A New York newspaper has issued a Cuban war map showing United States men-of-war in the harbor of Havana shelling the city. This sort of journalism is not "new" but "fresh."

A Maryland paper triumphantly exclaims: "We have the man for a crisis and his name is Brown." If we ever have on hand a surplus crisis we will gladly bear Mr. Brown in mind.

An Indiana genius has invented a hat which conceals a half-pint of whiskey. If that fellow ever strays over into Kentucky he will be mobbed unless he puts on the market at once a quart-sized hat.

A Louisville man has been held for perjury for swearing he owned a lot worth \$400 when it was shown that the lot was in a cemetery. It was regarded by the court as a grave offense and the man is now entombed in jail.

A proposal has been made in Massachusetts to employ all the male convict labor in the State in cutting a canal across Cape Cod. It seems there is no other employment which can be given them without injury to free labor, and as the canal has long been desired the proposal has been very favorably received.

"Society does not entertain me. I vote it a bore!" cries some stupid youth. Well, why should it! Do you entertain society? Do you, with your brightness and cordiality, call out the brightness and cordiality in others? You must get out of your self-made cage, or, ten to one, all that other people will care for will be to grab a stick and poke you up to hear you growl again.

H. D. Booge, a Topeka man, has adopted a unique plan for getting "even." Recently he lost his handsome home through foreclosure. He owned the adjacent vacant lot, and he built a barn on it within twenty feet of the front door of his lost home. The loan company thus finds it impossible to rent the house, and Booge takes secret satisfaction in seeing it remain vacant.

Earls as directors of stock companies come high in London. A broker recently obtained two of them for a cycle company received \$25,000 as his commission. As he kept the honey himself instead of turning it into his firm's account his partners have brought the case before the committee of the stock exchange, thus making public the market price of the commodity.

Utica Press: The State of Massachusetts has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in an attempt to exterminate the gypsy moth, and now it is a question in the State Legislature whether the attempt shall be abandoned or further appropriations for the work be made. The depredations of the moth are said to have caused an immense amount of damage in Massachusetts, and unless it is checked the rest of the country will soon witness its ravages. The country looks to Massachusetts to save it.

The deep-sea fish live at great depths, where the pressure of the water is enormous, and are constructed so as to be comfortable at that pressure. If one of these fish happens to ascend beyond a certain level, its bladder becomes distended with the decreased pressure, and carries it, in spite of all its efforts, still higher. In fact, members of this unfortunate class are liable to become victims to the unusual accident of falling upward, and, no doubt, meet with a violent death soon after leaving their accustomed level and long before their bodies reach the surface in a distorted and unnatural shape.

The results of the somewhat comprehensive experiment in the free delivery of postal matter in rural regions have been instructive. Free delivery was instituted in forty-two postoffices. The cost of the service varied from seven mills per piece of mail matter to more than six cents per piece. It was estimated that free rural delivery would cost the government somewhat more than twenty million dollars a year; but the results of the tests made indicate that the cost would be nearer forty million dollars. The lesson of the experiment is that free rural delivery must be very judiciously and very gradually introduced.

There are few people who are not thrilled at the advent of spring. The springing grass, the budding flowers, and the mellow notes of piping birds under balmy skies strike a responsive chord even in the most prosaic, but it is said in that this feeling has ever

been more appreciatively expressed than by a poet on the staff of the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

The odor of the violet  
Is very nice to sniff,  
And from the honeysuckle  
Comes a most delightful whiff;  
But of all the spring aromas,  
The sweetest scent to me  
Is the ginger cake a-baking  
In the cracker factory.

One of the most important and fruitful directions in which scientific activity has lately been turned is in the prevention of disease, rather than in waiting until maladies have obtained a foothold and then trying to cure them. The reduction in the rate of "fifth" or zymotic diseases in recent years proves how much can be accomplished in this direction and to how great an extent the sufferings of humanity may be relieved by the proper observance of sanitary regulations. The recent activity of the board of health in detecting and punishing those who adulterate food products, or offer such products for sale, is an effort in this direction that will command the hearty approval of all who appreciate to how great an extent this abuse has developed.

Miss Shillaber, of Boston, following the example of many others in the field of literature, is about to go upon the platform with reminiscences of her father's life and readings from his writings. Such a venture should be a great success, for there are many who remember with affectionate pleasure the sayings of Mrs. Partington, the delightful American Mrs. Malaprop, which Mr. B. P. Shillaber created. Mrs. Partington's humor was delightfully refreshing and the reader soon learned to love her for her goodness of heart as well as for her solecisms. While Mr. Shillaber's fame grew out of his creation of Mrs. Partington, he was a writer of stories which pleased the readers of a generation ago with their quiet sketches of character, their pathos, and their pure and elevated tone.

After the Venezuelan boundary is carefully riveted down so that it will stay in one place, it will be time to mark out the Alaskan line so that the British official can see it without spectacles. At present he comes across it, where there are any valuable mineral deposits, and levies a tax on our miners before he will allow them to pick up the gold which lies around on their own territory. It is obvious enough that the frontier, in spots, at least, requires a more visible and precise definition than the Boundary Commission has given to it. We have as yet no occasion to join the wolf's long howl on Unalaska's shore in resentment of anything which our neighbors have done, and probably will not have, but the line ought to be blazed anew when it runs through or near territory with anything valuable on it.

A wealthy tourist from Denmark was given a fine illustration of the vigilance of the New York police on Monday night. He wandered into a resort where a prize fight was in progress, and, never having been educated down to this form of entertainment, fainted when one of the contestants received a blow that drew blood. In the efforts to revive him the police found a dangerous-looking knife in his pocket, and as this was a "concealed weapon," to carry which was a nominal violation of the law, the tourist was promptly hustled off to jail. He was discharged, of course, in the morning, but has doubtless learned the lesson that the laws of this country must be scrupulously observed by visiting foreigners, especially those who are so inconsiderate as to faint while a prize fight is in progress and thus mar the sport. The coincidence that the prize fight was also a heinous violation of law was naturally overlooked in the excitement of attending to the case of the tourist.

The town of Lubec, Maine, is one of the go-ahead villages of the Pine Tree State and the one thing wanting to enable it to keep up with the procession is a hearse. The citizens investigated the condition of surrounding towns and learned that every one of them had a hearse and they considered it a burning and municipal shame that Lubec should be so far behind the times. Therefore, it was resolved to have one, although according to the rates of longevity in Lubec it was not considered likely there would be much use for it. A mass-meeting of the citizens was called to discuss the grave subject. The enthusiasm was unbounded and it was at once decided to purchase the vehicle by voluntary subscription, making a sort of joint stock concern or hearse corporation. Each subscriber chipped in \$1, but the wary and thrifty Lubecers insisted upon a proviso whereby he is enabled to get a show for his white alley. It was unanimously agreed that if any stockholder had use for the hearse within a certain number of years from the date of his subscription, he, the said subscriber, should be entitled to a rebate of the sum paid in. Now the Lubecers await the approach of the grim destroyer without emotion. In the event of his death he is assured of a first-class funeral, with plumes and all the outward trappings of woe, and he gets his money back besides.

**Cheap at the Price.**  
Owner—How much will you give a load for that dirt?  
Pat—Twenty cents, sir.  
Owner—Umph! What do you want, the earth?  
Pat—Yes, sir—fer twenty cents th' load.—Judge.

**To the Point.**  
Miss Filpp—And do you really love me?  
Chollie—I would die for you.  
Miss Filpp—You always say that, but why don't you do it?—New York Tribune.

## RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

**It Is Safe to Do Right, Dangerous to Do Wrong—Wise Words of Dr. Payson—Pleasure and Profit in Retrospection.**

#### The Soul's Harvest.



ALL ye young hearts, know that it is safe to do right! It is dangerous to sow wrong! No matter how smooth, how soft and sweet, seem the paths of sin, know that beneath every flower there lurks a spider, beneath every silken couch of indulgence there broods a nest of serpents, and the scene that begins with flowers shall end midst thorns and thickets. For the moment, indeed, the judge may seem unobtrusive, and the watchman may seem asleep; but he who yields to any deflection from honor shall find at last that God never slumbers, that His laws never sleep. Go east or west, nature is upon the track of the wrongdoer. The time shall come when, in the hour of reflection, reason shall read the law, conscience shall ascend into her judgment seat, memory will furnish the testimony, remorse will be the penalty, and the sowing of sin shall receive its harvest. Could the sage of old sit down to converse with each youth who to-day walks on the street, perchance he would find many who, through excess, are draining away the rich forces of nerve and brain and blood. Daily they deny reason, its book; taste its music, love its noble companionship. At last, when the harp of the physical senses begins to give way, and they fall back upon the mental faculties for pleasure, then these faculties that have been starved shall, in turn, make men suffer. In that hour reason or memory shall say, "Because I called and ye refused; because I stretched out my hand and no man regarded, therefore, I will laugh at your calamity. I will mock at your desolation, when your fear cometh as a destruction, and your desolation as a whirlwind." In Daniel Webster's words of disappointed ambition, "I still live," we see that a statesman sows what he reaps. In Goethe's fearful cry for "more light" we see that the poet who sows darkness shall reap wisdom. He who sows sympathy shall reap love. The good Samaritan who sows tenderness to the man wounded by the wayside shall reap tenderness when angels stoop to bind up his broken heart. He who gives a crumb shall receive the full loaf of that eternal bread. He who gives a cup of cold water to one of God's little ones shall receive a river of water of life.—Rev. Dr. Hillis.

**A Blessed Experience.**  
"Christians might avoid much trouble and inconvenience if they would only believe what they profess—that God is able to make them happy without anything else. They imagine that if such a dear friend were to die, or such and such blessings were to be removed, they would be miserable; whereas, God can make them a thousand times happier without them. To mention my own case: God has been depriving me of one blessing after another; but as every one was removed, he has come in and filled in its place; and now, when I am a cripple and not able to move, I am happier than ever I was in my life before, or ever expected to be; and if I had believed this twenty years ago, I might have been spared much anxiety."—Rev. Dr. Payson.

**The Rise of a Boy.**  
The boy goes to business, and at his business begins by simply doing the things he is told to do, and doing them in a common and ordinary way. If he stops here, he remains all his life long a drudge. But if he begins to see that business has a significance, that his life is not merely sweeping the store, not merely writing letters, not merely selling goods; if he begins to see the higher life involved in business; if he begins to see that business is a greater instrument of beneficence than what we call beneficence; that trade is clothing thousands of men where charity clothes ten; that agricultural and milling industries are feeding thousands of men where charity feeds ten; if he begins to see how the whole history of the world is linked together, and is God's way of building up humanity and serving humanity—as he gets this large view and enters into it, life is enriched and becomes the school wherein he is educated into that which is immortal.—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

**Showing Appreciation.**  
Young people should cultivate the habit of showing their appreciation of the good, wherever it is seen or found. Honest praise hurts no one. And as we ourselves like it, let us give it to others. A mother left her baby for a few moments in the care of a little brother. In her absence the boy sketched a picture of the baby. When the mother returned and saw the baby's picture, she gave the boy a kiss of approval. "That kiss," said Benjamin West years afterward, "made me a painter." How many have been helped by words of cheer or smiles of approval, and how many lives have been crushed through the lack of an encouraging word or a cheering smile! Have you told your pastor that his sermons inspire in you noble impulses and help you to live a better life? If not, tell him. His heart is aching to know the result of his preaching, and he may

be discouraged because he hears and sees no result of his work. Give him a cheer.

The life of that aged one impresses you by his consecrated life. Let him know it, and help him to grow old gracefully. Give the aged a cheer.

Look about us. We are receiving help from many. Let them know that we appreciate their kind acts and words. Give father, mother, brother, sister, friends, all a cheer. They will see that we are thankful, and they will strive to serve us more. You will look for the good, and find it. Give a cheer and you will be cheered.—Rev. John D. Ramsey.

**A Beautiful Thought.**  
When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and facilities of our earlier years. If we had a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our firesides, the rough places of the wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, and many dark spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their earlier feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender, so touching, in the evening of their lives.

**Gethsemane.**  
In golden youth when seems the earth A summer-land of singing mirth,  
When souls are glad and hearts are light,  
And not a shadow lurks in sight,  
We do not know it, but there lies Somewhere veiled under evening skies A garden which we all must see—  
The garden of Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways,  
Love lends a halo to our days;  
Light sorrows sail like clouds afar,  
We laugh, and say how strong we are,  
We hurry on; and hurrying, go Close to the border-land of woe,  
That waits for us, and waits for me—  
Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange streams,  
Bridged over by our broken dreams,  
Behind the misty caps of years,  
Beyond the great salt fount of tears,  
The garden lies. Strive as you may,  
You cannot miss it in your way.  
All paths that have been, or shall be,  
Pass somewhere through Gethsemane.

All those who journey, soon or late,  
Must pass within the garden's gate;  
Must kneel alone in darkness there,  
And battle with some fierce despair.  
God pity those who never say,  
"Not mine, but Thine," who only pray,  
"Let this cup pass," and cannot see  
The purpose in Gethsemane.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

**"Faithful Unto Death."**  
Every trial, if it does its perfect work, leads us to death, to the death of some natural selfishness, and to the reception of a more perfect forgiveness and more unselfish kindness. We should remember the cross as the emblem of temptation when it does its perfect work. Naturally, when trial comes we wish it to go away and leave us as we were before. But it would not then accomplish its purpose, which is to effect a change in us, to lead to the laying down of some selfishness. We must see what selfishness needs to be overcome; we must be willing that it shall die. Then the temptation does its perfect work; it reaches to Calvary and the cross. We are faithful unto death, and a more heavenly spirit rests upon us as a crown of life.—Rev. William L. Worcester.

**Bite of Things.**  
You'll never be sorry for living a white life.  
Only they are masters who serve a principle.

No one accomplishes much who does not aim high.

Christ's "blessed" is greater reward than earth's gold.

Christ means anointed, and Christian means anointed one.

If you are in the path of your duty you can be sure of the blessing of God, though man may give no recognition or reward.

Self-restraint cannot be attained by a few spasmodic efforts. It can come only as a result of constant watchfulness and self-curb.

The minute the Holy Spirit brings you into a living union with Christ, the germ of a new life is put into your soul and you are born again.

The only possession we can carry over from earth to heaven is a Christ-like character. Is it worth while to seek that more earnestly than gold or silver?

As a delicate flower does not unfold its petals in a frosty atmosphere, so the Bible does not unfold its beauties in an atmosphere of contentious debate.

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.—Josiah Quincy.

No man denies God until after he has departed from God; for as long as he delights in the sunlight and fellowship of God he cannot bring his heart to the state of denial; but once we are separated from God, as Peter was, it is easy to deny him. And then return to him must be by the path of tears and bitterness.

If we would have peace, we must leave our selfish wishing and planning, take our heart's desire, and lay it down at our Master's feet, saying, "Thy will, not mine." Every disciple of Jesus has a cross to bear, a conflict to wage, a victory to strive after. What is mine? The subduing of my will to God's will.  
—From "Thoughts for Weary Hours."

## Topics of the Times

The longest word in the English language is disproportionableness.

Philadelphia has a greater mileage of electric railways than the whole of Germany.

Fully one-third of the land in Great Britain is owned by members of the House of Lords.

Onyx in large quantity, and, it is said, of good quality, has been found in Hart County, Kentucky.

Europe has four times as many cities as it had in 1831, and the United States fourteen times as many.

A London millionaire offered \$5,000 for the use on jubilee day of three small windows in the office of a small weekly newspaper, which was not considered a first-class position. The offer was refused.

Owing to many unreasonable complaints a postoffice official has found it necessary to gravely announce that the United States mail is indifferent to lovers and that delayed letters are not withheld out of malice.

Thousands of head of antelope are to be seen along the Short Line track back of Beckwith, Idaho. They have been in that section all winter and are little hunted. One band is believed to contain fully 5,000 head.

A Mount Vernon woman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Kings County, New York, penitentiary because she did not keep her children clean. She was the first woman to be convicted on such a charge.

A St. Louis jury which acquitted a man charged with murder on the regulation ground of insanity were somewhat surprised when he arose to his feet and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I want to thank you for your verdict."

French billiard tables have six legs instead of four, as in America. There are no strings for marking; scores kept by chalking the figures on a slate set in the side of the table, or on a mechanical reckoner inserted in the same place.

It is now discovered that at least a dozen valuable articles of commerce, including cellulose, celluloid, smokeless gunpowder, lacquer, roofing material, glucose and papier-mache can be made from cornstalks, and that they will soon be worth \$25 per acre.

An eminent English physician, lately deceased, said of the achievements of medical science in his day: "When I graduated I had a dozen remedies for every disease; when, however, I retired from practice, I had at least a dozen diseases for every remedy."

The author of "The Fall of the Congo Arabs" declares that, in spite of the Belgian successes, civilization on the Congo has scarcely made the faintest beginning. In the Congo territories cannibalism is prevalent to an extent unimagined in the West.

The Carnegie Steel Company has opened branch offices in London and Liverpool. It is stated that it is the intention of the company to compete with the British for control in all colonial countries, Japan, China, Russia and wherever else the British have a market.

A Salvation Army woodyard has been opened in San Francisco, where thousands of men can receive work with which to get accommodations at the Salvation Army Poor Men's Institute. In connection with this Poor Men's Institute there is a night school and a library.

Germany's main Gretna Green is the little island of Helgoland, where early English laws of marriage prevail and where there is no need of banns or other preliminary ceremonies before the knot is tied. Several hundred runaway couples from the continent were married there last year.

In some of the Nevada canyons in severe weather the jack rabbits freeze to death, huddled together in clusters, vainly trying to get a little warmth out of one another. Then the Washoe and Piute Indian hunters break them off in bunches and flood the market with them. They have been doing this during the late cold snap.

The cotton mill which it was proposed to build at Concord, N. C., to be operated exclusively by negro labor is to be a reality. Subscriptions of \$75,000 have been secured, largely from thirty members of the negro race, and the work of construction will begin at once. The manager, William Coleman, and all the officers of the company except one are negroes.

A recent addition to spectacular effects is a perfect stage rainbow. The apparatus consists of a box with a semicircular opening, behind which are two revolving candelabra prisms. These are worked by a handle, and the light from the prisms is still further divided by wires. The London stage is now reeling in rainbows of the most vivid and beautiful description.

The production of aluminum in the United States last year is placed at 1,300,000 pounds, against an output of 800,000 pounds in the previous year. \$17,000 in 1894, 312,000 in 1893 and 168,000 in 1891. The uses of this new and valuable metal are extending the demand quite fast. A dozen years ago the price of aluminum was nearly \$8 a pound. Last year the price averaged 40 cents a pound and is still falling.

A curious case has just come to light in South Carolina. It seems absurd to state that a man who burns down his own house is not guilty of arson, yet such is the case in South Carolina common law, and a recent Supreme Court decision has disclosed that according to law a man can willfully destroy his own property by fire. The paradox is easily explained. Fire insurance is a thing of later years, while the old com-

mon law has stood for centuries before insurance companies were thought of. There was no incentive to make a man burn his own house when he could hope for nothing in return, and so the only definition given for arson was "the burning of a house of another." The common law has, in the confusion of other legislation, never been amended.

### Larceny of the Fashions.

"One of the peculiarities of men's dress in America is the rapidity with which styles are taken up by the cheaper manufacturers," said a traveling agent for a London firm, who is now in New York City, to a Sun reporter, "and in that way put within the reach of everybody. The latest fashions designed by expensive bootmakers, tailors, or hatters are soon copied so closely that a person with very slight outlay is able to buy a very good imitation of a much more expensive article. Two years ago the tan-leather shoes with very heavy soles had just begun to be fashionable, and they were made by only the most expensive shoemakers. They cost from fourteen to sixteen dollars, and they were not to be had at any but the most expensive shops. But after a while the manufacturers were turning them out with the same heavy soles and nearly as good in shape. Of course the shape of a last is the principal thing that a man pays for when he buys expensive shoes. But the general public is not so particular, and the effect is lost on them. The same thing is true of all other articles. They are now made at prices within the means of the majority, and a fashion here spreads much more rapidly than it does in other countries. It lasts a shorter time, too, for it is used up here more quickly than in any other place. Sometimes it has a revival and is a new style again, while men over in London have never ceased wearing it. One striking instance of this was the case of the double-breasted waistcoats. They were sent over here from England, and became the style. They got into very general use, and after a while the men who had their clothes made in this country stopped wearing double-breasted waistcoats. Then the stores stopped making them. All this time, however, the English tailors kept sending over these waistcoats, and never changed the style of them, because they had continued the fashion in London. Now the style has started in again, and double-breasted waistcoats are revived. The fashion which the New-Yorkers took up twice kept right on in London, and probably will be the style long enough for it to be given up and revived here several times more."

### A British Millionaire.

Defining a millionaire as a man who has a million sterling, invested so that it gives him an income of \$250,000 a year, Arnold White in a recent English magazine gives this summary of the millionaire's budget: To poor relations he gives \$2,500; the allowances to his sons and daughters amount to \$25,000; the rent of his town house, which he uses four months in the year, is \$16,000; and his country-house, where he lives five months and employs twenty-eight gardeners and thirty indoor servants, stands him in \$70,000. The keeping up of his town-house costs \$17,500, and to this must be added \$15,000 for his stable and \$7,000 for his wine-cellar. On travel and amusement he spends \$15,000, and on his steam-yacht, which is kept in commission three months, \$29,250. It is curious to note that, while Mr. White's millionaire spends only \$500 a year on clothes, his tobacco costs him \$3,000. Under the head of philanthropy are grouped expenses amounting to \$10,000, and the balance, which includes the expenses of politics, religion, insurance, art, literature, racing, betting, wedding presents, and crossing-sweepers, is set down at nearly \$40,000. It is amusing to note that Mr. White says philanthropy is now obligatory upon the rich "not merely because it is the cheapest form of advertisement, but because a non-subscribing millionaire would soon and the ladies of his acquaintance looking at him coldly."

### Oldest Known Pickax.

A pickax at least 3,000 years old and dating back, therefore, to the prehistoric ages of Britain has just been found in a cave at Norfolk. It is made from the antlers of red deer. Fingerprints are still noticeable on the handle. Implement and environments told the whole story as graphically as though it had been reported in the *Aboriginal Argus*. The workman was one of the ancient miners who dug up the ore that formed the basis of the traffic between the Phoenician merchant sailors and the Britons. He had left his pickax in the gallery one evening on quitting work for the day. The gallery fell in overnight and he had found it impossible to recover his tool. For 3,000 years it remained exactly in the position he had left it.

**Stands Alone.**  
"I wish I had been born a man," said the young woman in the course of the controversy.

"Really," said the young man, "I think Adam is the only person on record who had that experience."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### She Knows Him.

Servant—Shall I put the master's pipes away in the closet, mum, now that he's sworn off smokin'?

Mistress—No, Jane, just put them in the corner of his desk, where he'll be able to find them the day after tomorrow.—Philadelphia North American.

**A Distinction.**  
"Dear me, Johnnie, what have you been doing? You are all over ink."

"No, mamma," said Johnnie. "I ain't! The ink is all over me."—Harper's Round Table.

No man has a good appetite if he can wait patiently for his dinner.



## GOOD LOOKS.

There are more wrinkles in the face of a baby monkey than there are in that of an old baboon. And speaking of wrinkles, more of them can be wrought out in a fair young face by neuralgia than will be found in that of an aged person. Constant pain will wrinkle, and neuralgia neglected will wrinkle the face deep. If not only wrinkles, but takes the bloom away and gives the skin a dull and yellow look. St. Jacobs Oil is a prompt and sure cure for neuralgia, and it should be used, as while it soothes and cures, it smooths out the tracks of pain and leaves the skin healthy and fair again; besides it aids the sufferer of much torment and restores a happier disposition. Good looks come only with good health, and health is found in the absence of pain.

## TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Try it, and you will find it better and sweeter syrup than you ever tasted before.

When your liver is inactive, when you are dull and drowsy by day and restless at night, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1898.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. E. Becker, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters cleanses and renovates the vital fluid (or blood) and healthfully stimulates every bodily function.



## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

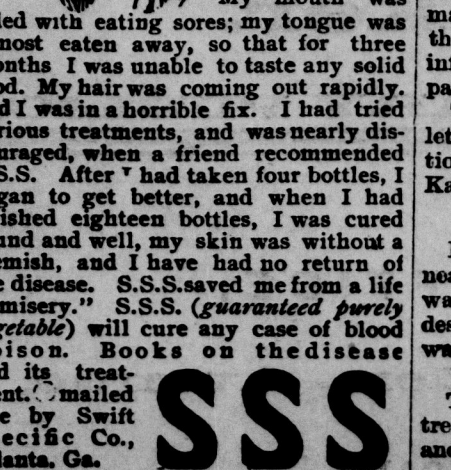
If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

## Blood Poison.

Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians cannot cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, to surely break forth in a more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says:

"I was for a long time under treatment of two of the best physicians of this city, for a severe case of blood poison, but my condition grew worse all the while, notwithstanding the fact that they charged me three hundred dollars. My mouth was filled with eating sores; my tongue was almost eaten away, so that for three months I was unable to taste any solid food. My hair was coming out rapidly, and I was in a horrible fix. I had tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured sound and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) will cure any case of blood poison. Books on the disease and its treatment, mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga."



## Enlarged Joints, From Rheumatism.

Such a Condition Indicates a Chalky Deposit and is Seldom Cured—There is Hope in Some Cases, However, From an Enriching of the Blood.

From the Record and Union, Rochester, Minn.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, wife of Mr. John Pratt, one of the oldest settlers in Olmstead County, Minnesota, for many years has been painfully afflicted with rheumatism in its most aggravating and inconvenient form. Mrs. Pratt is well known in the vicinity of Viola, having during one administration held the responsible position of postmistress. She tells the tale of her affliction and subsequent restoration to health, which is printed in order that others similarly suffering may read and adopt the same remedy she did.

Viola, Olmstead Co., Minn.

August 24, 1898.

"A little over ten years ago I discovered that the joints of my fingers were enlarging, and very sore. I consulted many physicians, with some slight relief at times from pain, but the joints grew larger and larger, and my neck, shoulders and limbs were so stiff that I could not move them without great pain. My toes, too, were swollen out of all shape, and my fingers were so drawn, and the muscles so contracted, that I could not use them. I had given up all hope of cure, when my attention was called about three years ago to the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I procured a supply.

"It was not long after I began taking them before I experienced considerable relief, and I continued using them according to directions until I have taken altogether about three dozen boxes. My fingers are now straight and flexible, and the joints reduced to their normal size, the rheumatic pains are almost gone, and now, though I always keep Pink Pills by me, I never use them unless I catch cold, or get wet through. I am willing that this testimonial shall be published, in order that the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Williams' medicine may be known to rheumatic sufferers.

(Signed) "Mrs. E. A. Pratt."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## MR. RUST GETS A LETTER.

Delayed Because Addressed to Him Under His Chemical Name.

As curious a letter as has been received in Kansas City for many months reached the postoffice recently, and after a great display of learning on the part of some of the clerks it was finally delivered to the man for whom it was intended. The distributing clerk who first got hold of the letter looked at it in despair. It was plainly evident that the writer of the letter had been burning the midnight oil in an attempt to baffle the postoffice force.

The first line contained the letters "J. S. FE203." The letters were plain enough, but what did they mean? The next line began with a large A, then there was a carefully executed drawing of what had the appearance of a barber's comb, then a small a, and finally a representation of a house, drawn by one whose early education had been sadly neglected.

What should have been the third line of the address was in the shape of a more or less accurate map of Kansas City, showing the junction of the streets in that vicinity. The last line was another map, showing the boundaries of the state of Missouri.

It was plain enough that the letter was for some one who lived in the state of Missouri and in Kansas City. It did not take a great stretch of imagination to discover that the comb and the sketch of a house had some vague reference to the Acoma building. So far it was easy sailing, but who was the mysterious "J. S. FE203?"

After puzzling his brain for a long time, without any good result, the clerk took the letter to Night Clerk Canfield, who is supposed to be able to guess all sorts of conundrums.

"I can tell you a part of it," said he. "I can tell you that 'FE203' are the chemical symbols for ferric oxide. Now if you can find out who he is you are all right."

Still the distributing clerk was unable to solve the question. He went about asking every one what he knew about ferric oxide. He finally encountered one man who was more of a chemist than the others, and he imparted to him the information that ferric oxide in common parlance is called "rust."

That is how J. S. Rust received the letter over which his friend in Conception, Mo., had spent so much time.—Kansas City Times.

It was the belief of Livingstone that nearly all lions were "left handed." He watched them closely, and when they desired to strike a fierce blow they always used the left paw.

The popular belief that the asp of trees goes down into the roots in winter and rises again in the spring is false.

## HAUNTED PALACES.

Spirit of Anne Boleyn Roams Through Hampton Court.

All the older of Queen Victoria's palaces are supposed to be peopled by supernatural occupants. Thus at Holyrood the ghost of the murdered Rizzio is supposed to promenade the gloomy old galleries after dark, and it is noteworthy that whenever any member of the reigning family is forced to spend a night in the capital of Scotland a hotel is preferred to the royal palace. Hampton court palace on more than one occasion during the last few years has witnessed a wholesale exodus of the numerous servants employed about the palace in consequence of the antics of a specter which is alleged to be that of Queen Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded by her husband, King Henry VIII.

It is all very well to laugh at this, but servants do not give up fat places, nor do titled ladies of limited means relinquish so great and highly prized a privilege as free apartments in a royal palace, for the sake of mere fancy or imagination. Further, it may be mentioned that there are official records to show that in the region of King James II. the corporation of the city of London paid for 12,000 masses to be said for the repose of the soul of Queen Anne Boleyn, with the object of "laying" her ghost. Unfortunately, these masses do not seem to have been efficacious, for Queen Anne's specter continues to haunt the palace to this day.

The most uncanny of all the royal palaces in this respect is, however, that of Stockholm, which has been haunted to such an extent since the assassination within its precincts of King Gustavus III. that twice it has been entirely razed to the ground and reconstructed, with the object of dislodging the supposed ghost. All, however, has been without avail.

The "Little Red Man" who used to haunt the Tulleries before it was destroyed by fire at the time of the commune, and his twin brother, who still appears periodically as the precursor of death at the grand ducal palace of Darmstadt, are too well known to need more than passing reference here, and the same may be said of the "White Lady" of the imperial palace at Vienna, and of her similarly attired sister at the old royal palace of Berlin. Much has been written about this "White Lady" of the Hohenzollerns, concerning the authenticity of whose appearances the late Emperor Frederick collected a wonderful array of records of the most convincing nature. She is supposed to be the specter of Countess Agnes of Orlamunde, who murdered her first husband, as well as her two children, in order to be able to marry the burgrave of Nuremberg, the ancestor of the Electors of Brandenburg and of the house of Hohenzollern. The triple murder is asserted to have taken place within the precincts of this palace, which was built 450 years ago, is lighted by a thousand windows, and possesses as many rooms as the number of years of its existence.—London correspondence Chicago Record.

## They Sleep in Tents.

During the coldest nights of the winter, while the sufferings of the poor in the city have been brought to public attention, nearly a hundred men have been quietly sleeping every night in one place without a roof over their heads. They represent the overflow from the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, and they have been undergoing a winter bivouac in tents in a climate more rigorous than that in which the Union armies passed the years of the war.

There are half a dozen of these tents, each with a dozen couches, liberally supplied with blankets. A stove with a long pipe, reaching the outer air through the tent flap, is kept going at a good rate, and it is not half so bad within these canvas walls as might be supposed. The military appearance of the encampment is heightened by the circumstance that the paupers wear army overcoats. It is not pleasant to think of the rheumatic old fellows sleeping out nights with only a thin stretch of cloth between them and the stars, but it is a necessity of the situation.—New York Mail and Express.

## Full Suffrage.

The Government of Russia, which has the reputation of being opposed to woman's progress in many ways, has one state, Besjukovschts, China, which is governed entirely by women, and the men are "not in it," so to speak. The idea originated in 1861, when a famine followed an epidemic; the women became aroused en masse, ordered the men to seek larger cities and search for work, the men returning only for the holidays. The women transact all of the business, levy the taxes, till the soil, pay the shepherd, etc. All of the work is systematized, and after the busy day every one assembles in the church square to hear reports of common interest. The Mayor of each town of the state presides and makes a short address each evening, when public questions are discussed in the most business-like manner. The latest statistics show, however, that the average age of the women is less than in the days of serfdom.

## High Handed.

"I don't like a friend to domineer over me," said the young man with the patient disposition. "Who has been doing that?" "My room mate. He borrowed my evening clothes." "That's a good deal of liberty." "I didn't mind it. But when he asked for my umbrella I told him I might want to use it myself. But I got it just the same." "How?" "He simply stood on his dignity and said: 'All right; have it your own way. They're your clothes that I'm trying to keep from getting spoiled; not mine.'"—Washington Star.

## NO BLOOD SPILLED.

But the Duel Was Fought, and Everybody Was Satisfied.

Every one who knows anything about Major Winton knows that he is without a spark of physical cowardice. That is the reason that he incurred no risk in telling the story that follows:

"Right after the war I went to Texas and formed a business partnership with a rough but brave and big hearted native. We leased and stocked an extensive cattle ranch, hired our cowboys and established a little community of our own. My partner superintended affairs at the ranch while I did the dealing, the purchase of supplies included. This took me to the nearest market, and, as it was too soon for the prejudices between the two great sections of the country to be entirely allayed, I was very careful to talk nothing but business.

"But one day in the hotel an ex-colonel who had taken on extra steam at the bar so persistently attacked my political principles and so clearly aimed his generalities at me that I retorted angrily. This was what he wanted. He handed me his card, and within half an hour two of his friends waited on me, pursuant to the code duello. To gain time I referred them to my partner and hurried back to the ranch. He was delighted at the prospect. It would be a great piece of advertising to bowl the colonel over, and at the same time it would insure me against like trouble in the future. But by principle and training I was irrevocably committed against the duel.

"It was difficult for me to make my partner comprehend any such moral bias, especially as we had fought off cattle thieves together, and he knew that I had nerve and was a dead shot. He himself, when aroused, was recognized as one of the most dangerous men in the southwest. His ultimatum was that we must meet, but with it was a positive assurance that no one should be hurt. The affair came off, and after three exchanges honor was satisfied without a drop of blood. My partner had simply told the colonel's seconds that they must load with blank cartridges or settle with him. They hastened to choose the blank alternative, and in time the colonel and I became fast friends. He confidentially admitted to me afterward that he reckoned he'd lost his shooting eye and must keep out of trouble."—Detroit Free Press.

## Realism in Literature.

"The movement for realism in literature has given to the best current fiction a verity and value as a reflection of the times that the novels of no other era possess," writes Droch in The Ladies' Home Journal. "This is not saying, by any means, that our novelists are greater than any of previous epochs. But never before could a reader of fiction accumulate a vivid, true and varied picture of so many sides of human nature, so many conditions of actual life. It therefore broadens the horizon of a judicious reader in a way that books of travel never did. It ought to and often does broaden the sympathies of the reader so that the prejudices of class and nationality are broken down, and there is a more charitable judgment of human nature which can't help being 'different.'"

## Deserved Credit.

"I may lead a wild life," said Jiggers, "but I'll tell you one thing—I take care about the people my boys associate with."

"I know you do," said Hawkins. "I've observed that you spend very little time with 'em yourself, old man, and I honor you for it."—Harper's Bazar.

## HORRID TORTURE.

This is often felt in every joint and muscle of the body by turns, by people who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to arrest the malady, as they may easily do, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abruptly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Jennie—Does the Rev. Jennie ride a wheel? Jennie—Why do you ask? Jennie—I heard him say this is a hard world.

I know that my life was saved by Pilsner Cure for Constipation.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1898.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters act as a mild cathartic, removing all undigested and refuse matter from the stomach and bowels, and cures constipation.

## TEA GARDEN DRIPS.

Sweetest and richest flavored table syrup ever made. Try it.



Get Rid of It!

It is a sign that you have Kidney Disease; Kidney Disease, if not checked, leads to Bright's Disease,

and Bright's Disease Kills!

Because the Kidneys break down and pass away with the urine.

Heed the Danger Signal and begin to cure your Kidneys to-day by taking

Warranted Safe Cure

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's.

## FOR EVERY BICYCLIST

Champion Michael Advises Use of Paine's Celery Compound.



James Michael is the champion long distance bicyclist of the world.

He recommends all wheelmen to take Paine's celery compound.

His experience is that of thousands of others. With the opening of the bicycle season many a young person and hundreds of older people who have determined to take up bicycling as a health-giving exercise find themselves really lacking the proper "snap" or stamina to begin on. Their bodily condition prevents so spirited exercise. They would like to ride, but they are out of sorts, run down by a winter of work or indoor life. Many who are really sick, who have suffered from debility or wasting diseases for a long time until they had begun to think their troubles had become chronic, as nothing gave them relief, would turn to bicycling for relief. But this splendid exercise, like any other, requires strength to undertake. The blood is out of order, the nerves are deranged, and nature's food for both is needed.

All such persons will find to their immense joy that Paine's celery compound, taken now, will make them well. Paine's celery compound works wonders in the spring. If you have labored under the load of repeated headaches, neuralgic pains and days of nervous debility, now is your best time to get well.

Michael is today the most phenomenal rider in professional ranks. As far back as 1874, he was undisputed champion of Great Britain, and in the following year he went to France, and scored 25 straight wins against the picked riders of Europe. He has defeated such famous men as Jacquelin, Gougoltz, Huret, Riviere, Bonhours, Bour-

illon and Barden of England, and Leyten, the Belgian champion.

He has just returned from Europe and is now ready to join the racing men on the Pacific coast, despite the large amount of work he has gone through during the past months.

Michael has made cycling a careful study and is in a position to give excellent advice not only to racing men but to wheelmen and athletes in general. In reference to his own methods the following letter will interest everybody:

Boston, Mass., Feb. 21, 1897. After the exertion of my record rides while with the Morgan & Wright team in the south last winter, during which I lost somewhat in weight, on account of the unaccustomed climate, I was advised to use Paine's celery compound. I am pleased to say that it gave such satisfaction that I was impelled to use it again to brace up from the effects of the two unusually rough ocean trips that I have taken during the past month. I believe that wheelmen who have to undergo the hardships of "circuit chasing" will find Paine's celery compound of assistance to keeping up their physical tone.

Every one needs to take a spring remedy to purify their blood, arouse the circulation and counteract the debilitating effect of months of confining work, worry and excitement.

The more intelligent portion of every community are the ones who best recommend Paine's celery compound. They have looked into this great remedy, followed its remarkable achievements in the case of friends, neighbors and relatives, and know just what to expect from its use as a nerve and brain strengthener and restorer and an ideal invigorant for a run-down system.

## Cheapest Power.

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

In Guaranteed Order.

For Sale Cheap

- 1-1 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-2 H. P. Hercules, do
- 1-2 H. P. Regan, do
- 1-3 H. P. Oriental, do
- 1-4 H. P. Otto, do
- 1-4 H. P. Pacific, do
- 1-6 H. P. Hercules, do
- 1-10 H. P. Hercules, do

State your Wants and Write for Prices.

## Hercules Gas Engine Works,

405-7 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GAS, GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES, 1 TO 200 H. P.

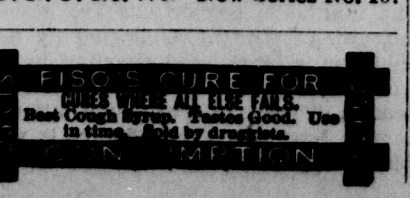
## MEDICAL.

DR. RIGGOLD'S Restorative Pills, the great nerve tonic and specific for exhausted vitality; physical debility wasted forces, etc.; approved by the medical celebrities of the world. Agent J. G. STEELE, 638 Market St., Palace Hotel, S. F. Price, box of 50, \$1.25; of 100, \$2.00; of 200, \$3.50; of 400, \$6.00; preparatory pills, \$2. Send for circular.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DR. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. WILSON'S SCORING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 776. New Series No. 19.



Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLAR, 722 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

Send for our No. 21 Catalogue of Vehicles and Harness. Lowest Prices. HOOKER & CO., 16-18 Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal.

BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates TO CLUBS.

We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.

SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD. Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oil. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.



# THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

## OUR LOCAL CONDITION AND OUTLOOK.

The statement of the freight ship-  
ments at this point for the first three  
months of 1897, may well arouse local  
pride and give our citizens increased  
confidence in the future of their home  
town. Large as the volume of our  
freight business is, as shown by the  
figures published in this issue of the  
Enterprise, it is constantly and steadily  
increasing.

This means that the growth and de-  
velopment of our town rests upon a  
solid foundation. It means that the  
great meat industry, which has its  
seat here, is a permanent, prosperous  
and profitable business. There is no  
longer any doubt or question in this  
regard.

This great industry has won its  
way in spite of all obstacles and oppo-  
sition, and is today a success, occupy-  
ing an impregnable position, solely and  
simply by reason of the fact that it is  
and has been managed and controlled  
by business men upon strictly business  
principles.

This fact is coming to be realized  
and appreciated by the people of this  
Coast, and, as a consequence, stockmen  
and stock dealers are gravitating to  
our local market.

All we want is other factories and a  
diversified industry. We have the  
facilities, and they will come to us  
with the approaching improvement in  
business and revival of manufactures.

## THAT HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The discussion provoked by the at-  
tempt of the Sugar Trust to secure the  
abrogation of the Hawaiian Reciprocity  
Treaty is proving interesting, as  
well as instructive to the reading pub-  
lic.

The danger to the infant beet sugar  
industry threatened by free island  
sugar and the balance of trade against  
the United States under the operation  
of the Reciprocity Treaty, constitute  
the main arguments relied upon by the  
opponents of the treaty to secure its  
abrogation—the two big guns, so to  
speak, brought into action to batter  
down reciprocity; of these the first,  
has been spiked and the second all but  
silenced. The spike that has spoiled the  
first-named big gun, is the fact  
that the profits of the beet sugar fac-  
tories for the past year were far in ex-  
cess of the average earnings of capital.

The other has been virtually silenced  
by the showing, that the so-called bal-  
ance of trade against this country is  
largely fictitious; that the real bal-  
ance, represented by the coin required  
in settlement is comparatively a trifle  
and the difference between the appar-  
ent and real balance represents the  
profits accruing to citizens of the  
United States by virtue of our trade  
with the islands.

We cannot credit the report that the  
Prison Directors will recommend, and  
the Governor will grant, a pardon or  
commutation of sentence to Deputy  
Registrar Sternberg for his share in  
the election frauds of 1894. This  
man, Sternberg, was duly tried and  
convicted of a crime against good gov-  
ernment. There seems to be no ques-  
tion as to his guilt, and we cannot be-  
lieve that either the Board of Prison  
Directors or His Excellency, James H.  
Budd, will prove so utterly recreant  
to duty as to turn this felon loose or  
even to mitigate a punishment too  
mild by far for such an offense.

For preservation in jars the demand  
is for uniformly large and handsome  
fruit. If one intends to sell fruit for  
consumption in the green state, atten-  
tion must be paid more particularly to  
the flavor. If a purchaser gets hold  
of inferior fruit, no matter how large  
it may be, he is likely to look for some  
other variety next time. Fruit that  
is lacking in flavor often tastes better  
when it has been canned. Growers  
should be governed largely by the  
market they intend to supply.

A will buried with Jacob Kissenger  
Leavenworth, Kansas, 30 years ago,  
has just been discovered. Heirs at  
law over the estate for years. The  
grave was opened to get family bible  
and in it was the will, well preserved.

## YOU'RE WORTH \$144,900.

Eyes, Ears, Legs, Toes and Nerves All  
Have a Cash Value.

Every person who is brought into the  
world sound in mind and limb starts  
the battle of life with a prospective  
fortune of \$144,900. This estimate is  
based upon the valuations placed on the  
various portions of the human anat-  
omy by juries in different States which  
have given damages for the loss of a  
limb or other physical injuries.

A jury in trial term of the New York  
Supreme Court awarded to Antonio  
Gargiulo the sum of \$2,000 for the loss  
of an eye.

It is probable that not one person in  
500,000 would agree to part with his  
eyes for ten times \$4,000, but this  
amount being the legal valuation, it  
follows that every man starts life with  
a capital of \$4,000 when he possesses  
sound eyes.

To be born with eight sound fingers  
and two sound thumbs means that \$32,-  
500 is to be added to the capital of the  
man. In the performance of his duty  
Brakeman Peavey, of Kansas City, had  
the misfortune to be deprived of the  
thumb and one finger of his right hand.  
He promptly sued the Kansas and Pa-  
cific Railroad Company for damages on  
the ground that their negligence caused  
the accident that deprived him of his  
digits. A jury decided that the value  
of the missing members to the owner  
was \$6,500, and, although the company  
appealed the case to the Supreme  
Court, they failed to get this figure re-  
duced. At this rate a man's fingers and  
thumbs represent a cash value of \$32,-  
500, quite a small estimate when the  
importance of the members is taken  
into consideration.

Strange to say, the value of the whole  
hand is only estimated to be \$4,700, or  
\$9,400 the two, according to a jury that  
decided the amount of damages against  
the Central Railroad, when James Verde  
Bray, a Georgia man, who was injured  
in a smashup, sued the company for the  
loss of that member. It would have  
been to his interest had he lost all his  
fingers, instead of a hand, could that  
have been arranged; but as he lost the  
whole hand the jury decided that he  
had been deprived of only \$4,700 of his  
natural life capital. For two hands, the  
normal number allowed to a human be-  
ing, the legal valuation would there-  
fore be \$9,400.

In the case of the loss of the whole  
arm, the dollar value, according to the  
ruling of the courts, is even less than  
that awarded for the hands alone. Mrs.  
Davidson, a lady 57 years of age, was  
deprived of her right arm in a railroad  
collision, for which the Texas Railroad  
Company had to foot the bill. A jury  
decided that the loss meant about \$5,000  
worth of damage to the injured lady,  
but the Supreme Court overruled the  
decision and reduced the amount to  
\$4,000. This places the value of two  
arms at \$8,000.

Ribs are costly. Father Quinn, of  
Long Island, who sued for damages  
when he had three ribs broken in a  
Long Island railroad collision, recovered  
damages to the extent of \$5,000.  
This being the quotation for three ribs,  
it follows that every man with the nor-  
mal allowance of ribs is possessed of  
\$20,000 in that portion of his frame.

Thigh bones are also valued at fancy  
figures. Charles Thompson had a thigh  
bone broken in a collision on the line of  
the Louisville Railroad Company, and  
a sympathetic jury came to the conclu-  
sion after learning that a leg had to be  
sacrificed, that the injury to the thigh  
was worth to Thompson \$15,000. A man  
with two sound thighs can, therefore,  
congratulate himself on being worth  
\$30,000 in those two members.

Legs can be quoted at various prices,  
according to the position of the break  
that necessitates their removal. Thus  
William Moore, who sued the Atchison  
Railroad Company for the loss of a leg  
below the knee, got \$8,000 damages to  
repay him. The railroad company  
thought that was a pretty high quota-  
tion for human legs and they took the  
case to the Supreme Court. There it  
was decided that a leg was worth \$10,-  
000. Two legs will, therefore, be worth  
\$20,000 to their owner. The toes are  
valued at \$1,000 apiece, or \$10,000 for  
ten toes. The \$1,000 figure was the de-  
cision arrived at by a jury in Norfolk,  
Pa., in the case of David Burge against  
the Norfolk and West Virginia Rail-  
road passing over his foot.

The hearing of a man is valued at  
\$2,000, which John Hamilton got from  
the Third avenue cable road for deaf-  
ness caused by being thrown from his  
wagon in a collision between the wag-  
on and a cable car. Two ears, \$4,000.

Nerves are not valued at a high price.  
Simpson Waldron managed to secure  
only \$2,000 from the St. Paul Railroad  
Company when he sued for damages on  
account of his shattered nervous sys-  
tem after a wreck, in which he was  
badly shaken up. Most people would  
be glad to part with their nerves for  
less than this, but according to the jury  
valuation this is the figure at which  
they should be quoted. The lungs are  
priced at \$5,000. James Hand sued the  
Union Pacific Railroad Company for  
damages after an accident that caused  
the weakening of his lungs, and a jury  
concluded that lungs were worth to a  
man the sum of \$5,000.—New York  
Journal.

## Natal's Wonderful Lamp Snake.

The natives of Natal, South Africa,  
have an implicit faith in the existence  
of the lamp snake, which they call  
"umningi." This reptile is supposed to  
frequent swamps or lakes and is of  
a size so vast that on an occasion when  
one of the species was attacked and  
killed by a boer hunting party its car-  
cass filled a couple of wagons. In fact,  
the umningi's proportions are almost  
unlimited. The light emitted by this  
monster is bright and dazzling in the  
extreme, and can easily be discerned  
from a distance of a couple of miles or  
more. Naturally this radiance is vis-  
ible by night only. Many natives call

the lamp snake ivimbela, but usually  
this name is applied to a serpent whose  
dwelling is in the sea, and whose pow-  
ers, though great and marvelous, are  
not displayed in rivers or fraught with  
magic light. A native says he has  
often seen the lamp snake in the pools  
of the Umvoti river, where it passes  
through thorn country. He says it is  
not uncommon and in color is very  
pale, almost white, with brown patches  
about it; it is rather a large snake. On  
a dark night it "makes" a light in the  
pool, which shines so brightly that  
when one first sees it one's eyes blink.



Sir Martin Conway's book on the  
Spitzbergen Alps will be published in  
this country.

Clark Russell has written a new nov-  
el, which he entitles "A Noble Haul,"  
that has, of course, the inevitable fla-  
vor of the sea.

Prof. C. D. G. Roberts has taken up  
his residence in New York, and has as-  
sociated himself with the editorial  
management of the Illustrated Ameri-  
can.

A new edition of Harold Frederic's  
novels is to be published, uniform with  
"The Damnation of Theron Ware."  
The name of this edition is "In the  
Sixties."

Richard Watson Gilder is soon to  
bring out a new volume of poems. It  
will be called "For the Country," and  
will be especially patriotic in its con-  
tents, embracing poems on Washing-  
ton, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sherman, and  
other heroic themes.

"The fact of the matter is," accord-  
ing to the Ladies' Home Journal, "that  
not one-tenth of the entire literary pro-  
fession makes sufficient money to live  
upon. Not ten out of every hundred  
authors receive enough for their work  
to support them."

Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton,  
whose colonial sketches have given her  
a pleasant reputation, has written the  
volume on Martha Washington for the  
series of "Women of Colonial and Rev-  
olutionary Times."

Pierre Lafitte is preparing for pub-  
lication a long series of letters ad-  
dressed by Auguste Comte to Mrs.  
Austin, an English lady of great in-  
telligence, whose answers are also to  
find a place in the volume. The corre-  
spondence runs for the most part on  
philosophical and political subjects.

A correspondent writing from India  
states that the Amir of Afghanistan's  
religious work entitled "Takweem-ud-  
din" has just been published at Kabul,  
but that at present it has only been  
distributed to the Kazis and provincial  
governors. One of the principal sub-  
jects it deals with is Jihad, or holy  
war.

Maj. Pond's daughter has taken Paul  
Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, to  
England for the season. He will read  
and recite from his own poems. Miss  
Pond has been associated with her  
father in the lecture managing busi-  
ness for some time, but this is her first  
venture alone. When she engaged Mr.  
Dunbar she asked him if he was a good  
swimmer, for, if business was bad,  
they might have to swim back to Amer-  
ica.

## Oldest Race Name.

The population of the globe may said  
to be primarily divided into three races:  
the yellowman, the white man and the  
black man. Any other race, compared  
with these, is unimportant, and may  
be considered a modification of one or  
more of them. Anderson says that  
"the yellow men have immemorially  
occupied the great central and north-  
eastern plains of Eurasia, and are  
therefore called Mongols or Turan-Chi-  
nese. For countless centuries they far  
outnumbered all the rest of the world,  
and even now the white men of Asia  
form only a tenth of the population.  
From their number, position and other  
considerations, they appear to have  
first existed; the other two races being  
derived from them by emigration,  
change of climate and mode of living."  
The writer then goes on to say later:  
"Thus the great racial types may have  
sprung from the Mongolian stock."  
Rawlinson seems to confirm this view,  
and in that case the Egyptian, for ex-  
ample, is not so old as the Mongol. The  
term Mongolian does not mean, as has  
been supposed, that the race originated  
in Mongolia, but only that the phys-  
ical characters of the race are pre-em-  
inently displayed in the Mongolians.  
For this reason, therefore, this race  
holds to the ancient name, the most an-  
cient among many.

## Norway's First Ironclad.

An ironclad for the Norwegian gov-  
ernment was launched lately from the  
shipbuilding yard of Sir William Arm-  
strong & Co., England. This is the  
first seagoing ironclad owned by the  
Norsemens, who in the old days swept  
the seas with their Viking ships. This  
modern vessel was christened "Harold  
Haarager," after the first king of Nor-  
way, by Mme. Stang, who is herself a  
descendant in the thirty-third gener-  
ation from King Harold. The ironclad  
is heavily armed and has a conning  
tower and two torpedo tubes, and the  
armor belt is from four to seven inches  
thick. The builders have an order for  
a second ironclad for the Norwegians.

## Trees Two Inches High.

On the summit of Ben Lomond are  
the smallest trees in Great Britain.  
They are dwarf willows, and when  
mature are only about two inches in  
height.

It makes a woman feel chagrined to  
express admiration for an article in a  
store, and find out afterwards that the  
article is cheap.

## WM. NEFF, Billiard

AND

## Pool Room

Choice Wines, Liquors and  
Cigars.

SAN BRUNO AVE., - NEAR GRAND.

## The Linden House

Board by the Day or Week  
at Reasonable Rates : : :  
Rooms Single or in Suits.

NO BAR.

Accommodations for Families a Specialty.

H. J. VANDENBOS,

Proprietor.

## HARNESS SHOP

On Lower Floor LINDEN HOUSE, All Kinds  
of Work on Harness and Saddles Done  
Promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

Boots and Shoes REPAIRING

A SPECIALTY.  
H. J. VANDENBOS.

## FRANK MINER,

Contractor FOR

Grading and Teaming-work

:: :: :: :: OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways,  
Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for  
Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand  
and Gravel for Concrete.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office and Stables, Lux Avenue,  
South San Francisco, Cal.

## VENUS OIL CO.

DEALERS IN THE BEST

Eastern Coal Oil

— AND —

Gasoline.

Coal Oil and Gasoline at  
Lowest Market Prices.

Leave Orders at

Neff's Building,

SAN BRUNO AVENUE.

## MONTGOMERY BAGGS

## Insurance Agent

Accredited Insurance Agent for the South  
San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.,  
on all their buildings and plant at South  
San Francisco.

Special facilities for placing large lines on  
all classes of insurable property. Property  
specially rated. Correspondence solicited.  
OFFICE:  
132 California St., San Francisco.

## The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,  
BADEN, CAL.

This is the Only Store  
in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;  
Crockery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call  
and be Convinced.

## GREEN VALLEY

## MEAT MARKET.

G. E. DANIEL.

Wagon will call at your  
door with choicest of all  
kinds of fresh and smok-  
ed meats.

## San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

ALL KINDS OF BREAD AND FANCY CAKES  
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

## Proprietor of Buchman's Hotel.

New Building. New Furniture. Wheelmen's Headquarters.  
BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.

E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

## E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

## ...REAL ESTATE...

— AND —

## INSURANCE

..... LOCAL AGENT .....

FOR THE

## SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROV'T CO.

..... AGENT .....

## HAMBURG-BREMEN AND

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## House Broker.

--- NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



## LOCAL NOTES.

### May Day.

Harry Moore has ordered the lumber for his new cottage.

Charley Miller has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be around again.

Justice of the Peace Wood, of Oakland, paid our town a visit on Wednesday.

The plasterers have finished and the painters begun work on Ed Daniel's new cottage.

The Happy Valley House, in San Pedro Valley, was destroyed by fire on the 26th inst.

C. L. Barnes, we are informed, is meeting with success in the mines of Tuolumne county.

A new-born moon and a new-born month, but Maypoles, May-dances, and May Queens, nit.

A large number of Miss Dakin's friends will attend Tuesday evenings social from San Mateo.

Mr. W. J. Martin attended the Pure Food Congress as a delegate from San Mateo county under appointment.

Leon Poulaine has repainted and renovated his saloon and the place looks fresh and bright in its new dress.

George L. Sutherland has removed with his family from rooms in the Merriam Block to the Smith residence on Grand avenue.

W. H. Hall and Ray Guderyuhn took their departure on Monday for Arizona, where they will try their luck in the mines.

Tip Sinclair is mining in Nevada county. Barnes and Sinclair were pioneers of our town and every one wishes them every kind of good luck.

The Gun Club should maintain its organization intact and active through the closed season, and look well to the enforcement of the Sunday laws in the interest of true sport and good shooting when the open season comes around again.

Died.—In this town, on Tuesday, April 27, 1897, Pearl Frances Todt, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Todt. The funeral took place on Wednesday, April 28th. Interment Calvary Cemetery, San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Todt have the sympathy of this entire community in their bereavement.

The Journeyman Butchers' excursion for San Jose will leave the R. R. depot, at this place, at 9:45 a. m. tomorrow (Sunday), May 3d, and it is expected that about 100 persons will go down to San Jose from our town. The excursion is bound to prove a most enjoyable affair, and all who go will have a royal good time.

John P. Neuman met with a painful accident at the packing-house on Monday. A truck used in the second story of the building ran off the track, and falling, struck Mr. Neuman on the shoulder. No bones were broken, but the muscles of Mr. Neuman's shoulder were badly contused and the accident will lay him off work for some days.

Miss Flora B. Dakin's evening dancing-class of this city, will give its first social in Pioneer Hall, next Tuesday evening, May 4th. This social promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of Bacons' social history. Arrangements are being made by some of Miss Dakin's evening class in San Mateo, to attend and to help in making this a grand success. Miss Dakin is very much pleased with the progress her classes have made since their opening, which was a little over a month ago. The grand march will take place at 8:45 o'clock. Every one should avail themselves of this opportunity and attend, as a good time is guaranteed to all. Gents, 50 cents. Ladies, free.

We have been requested to announce that a meeting will be called in the near future for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Pacific Coast Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association at this place, to devise means toward permanent organization, and to transact all other business in furtherance of this movement, which may be brought before the meeting. The objects of this association are: To render aid and assistance to its sick and disabled members to bury the dead and relieve the distress of widows and orphans; to strive earnestly to improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members, tending to cultivate a spirit of harmony and friendship among them. All employees of the Western Meat Company are eligible to membership and will be cordially invited to join the organization. The monthly dues of this order are \$1 per month, and its benefits are \$10 per week, in case of sickness, and \$75 funeral expenses in case of death.

Last week this quiet little burg witnessed an incursion of a somewhat novel but not at all alarming or disagreeable character. The officers and a portion of the crew of that good ship, the "Charmer," now lying in port at San Francisco, being on pleasure bent, and determined to have a high good old time, concluded to "seek the safety that seclusion grants," and, having taken their bearings accordingly, selected our little town as a good and suitable corner in which to exhaust their exchequer while worshipping at the shrine of the god Bacchus, who rules the sailor's life on land, as old Neptune controls his destinies at sea. The detachment from the Charmer were as jolly a lot of Jack tars as ever sailed the raging main or made life uproarious ashore, and were piloted into this quiet little bay shore burg by a former resident of this place, now a member of the Charmer's crew, a lively sailor lad, whom every one here knows by the familiar sobriquet of "Scotty." There was nothing fresh in either the make-up or manners of the invading party,

which was composed of the following named bold marines: Capt., J. W. Holmes; first mate, J. W. Moran; second mate, F. W. Franklin; third mate, H. W. Hanshaw; boatswain, Thomas Moran; guards of the watches, Frank Haskins, Frank White, John Peterson, Edward Dunn, Andrew Jackson, George Peterson and the ubiquitous "Scotty." Three days and three nights these jolly tars tarried; they sang songs, spun their yarns, cracked their jokes, and when their fun was ended, with hearts as light as their pockets, they said farewell and were gone.

### AN ATTORNEY'S BLUNDER.

Ben Morgan, the attorney for W. J. Fifield in the injunction proceedings instituted by the Spring Valley Company, made a blunder last week which will probably teach him to be less hasty in the future.

Last week Judge Buck dissolved the injunction, which was what Morgan was working for.

The day following, and before Morgan had become aware of the decision in his favor, he wrote a complaining letter to Judge Buck and expressed the wish that His Honor would appoint another Judge to try the case. Judge Buck was of an accommodating disposition and made an order vacating the entire proceedings. The case will now have to be tried over before some other Judge.

Morgan is now the maddest man in the State.—Leader, San Mateo.

### PRESS NOTES.

#### THE HAWAIIAN TROUBLE.

The "Argonaut" complains that "since we passed the reciprocity treaty in 1876 we have imported from Hawaii about \$140,000,000 worth of goods, while we have sent to Hawaii only about \$50,000,000," from which it appears that there was "a balance of trade of over \$84,000,000 against us," and it asks indignantly: "Must the United States remit between thirty and forty millions of dollars in duties on sugar in order to send to those islands goods amounting to less than the duties we remit?"

Our contemporary's artless idea of the nature and objects of foreign trade was widely held about the time when the witches were causing so much annoyance to the good people of Salem, and it is far from extinct, even now. When an individual goes into the market his object is to get as much as possible for what he sells, but a nation, according to this interesting creed, is prosperous only when it can unload as much of its goods as possible for the smallest attainable return. We can imagine the Argonaut conducting the business of one of the old-time merchant adventurers. A ship has just come in, and after scanning its manifest with horror the captain is summoned for disgrace. "You were sent from here," the culprit is informed, "with a cargo valued at \$100,000. You were to trade among the islands of the Pacific, and if you had used your wits you could have worked off most of your stock for nothing, and come back in ballast. As it is you have taken in more than you gave on every trade, and you have the audacity to come here with a cargo worth \$300,000. You are discharged."

If we have received \$140,000,000 of Hawaiian goods in exchange for \$50,000,000 of American wares, what does the extra \$84,000,000 represent? Did we pay the difference in money? Not at all. We sent to Hawaii last year \$710,190 in gold and \$17,500 in silver, to settle a merchandise balance of \$7,771,997. In other words, we paid cash for less than one-tenth of our excess of imports over exports in our Hawaiian trade. That is about the usual proportion. What became of the other nine-tenths? Why, it was invested here, and helped to build up the wealth and prosperity of California. Part of it is putting up the Spreckels building; another part built the California sugar refinery; another supports the Oceanic Steamship Company, another is the financial backbone of the Valley Railroad. It was Hawaiian sugar that built up the beet-sugar industry of California. But for that the Watsonville factory would never have been started.

The Hawaiian balance of trade is simply a tribute, such as the people of India and America pay to England. India and America both export enormously more to England than they import from her. Why? Because they have to do it to meet their obligations. There is an exchange of products for products, and in addition there is an immense mass of goods which England draws from us and our Hindoo fellow-workers without giving any return. That represents the profits on her investments and the returns of some other one-sided transactions. They cannot be paid in money, and so they are taken in commodities. We draw a surplus from Hawaii in precisely the same way. If the arrangement is one to cause complaint anywhere the Hawaiians would seem to be the ones to do the complaining.—S. F. Examiner.

Mr. S. O. Gregory, formerly book-keeper for the Western Meat Company, now with the Pacific Coast Directory Co., met with a very painful accident last week, resulting in the dislocation of his left shoulder and the fracture of several small bones in his left hand. In riding down a steep grade on Corbett avenue in the city he broke one of the pedals of his bicycle and was thrown violently from his wheel. The injuries, though severe, will not be serious.

Press Hubert of San Luis Rey, San Diego county, accidentally shot by his daughter, will live, but will lose one eye.

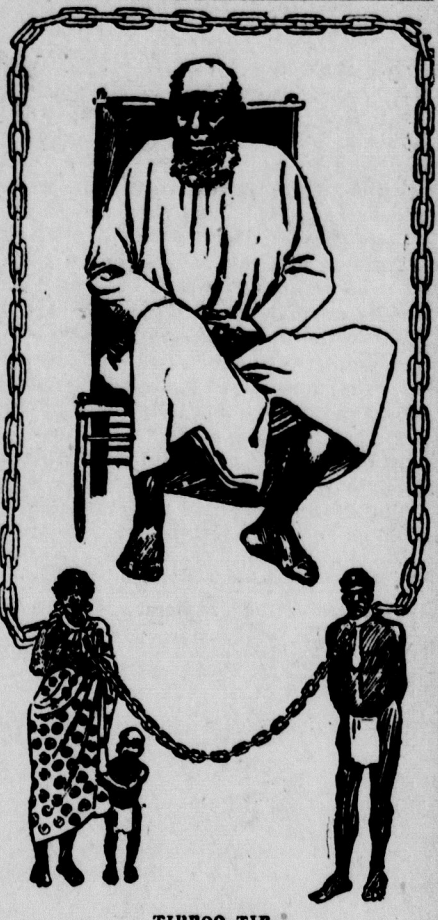
## TWENTY MILLION SLAVES.

Victoria's Anniversary to Be Celebrated by Freeing Captives.

It has been announced in London that the anniversary of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria will be marked by the liberation of all the slaves in the British possessions in Africa. The decree has already been disseminated through many sections of the Dark Continent, but it will take something more forceful than the mere publication of the announcement to make the order effective.

In all of Africa the most trustworthy statistics show that there are 50,000,000 slaves. In the British possessions there are at least 20,000,000 slaves, or more than one-quarter of the total population of the United States. It has been estimated that the keeping alive of the slave trade costs the lives of 500,000 natives annually.

It can be seen from this that it will be no empty task to carry out the wishes of the Queen and wipe out slavery. The slave dealers are a powerful set, and the petty kings of the different sections are all great slave owners. The most powerful and famous of the pri-



TIPPOO TIB.

vate slave owners is Tippoo Tib, the wily trader who was the friend and guide of Henry M. Stanley in his early explorations.

Tippoo Tib accompanied Stanley on his second expedition to Africa from Nyangive to the banks of the Lualaba. In 1887 Stanley appointed him Governor of Stanley Falls Station, and guaranteed him a large salary. Tippoo also assisted Stanley in his search for Emin Bey in 1887-88-89.

For these reasons Tippoo has many friends in England, but he will be the heaviest sufferer by the decree just issued by the English Queen. He is the largest slave owner in Africa, his human chattels numbering 10,000. Every few months his followers make raids into the interior, carrying away hundreds of the natives after each raid and killing scores in making the captures.

Tippoo furnishes slaves to nearly all of the smaller Arab dealers, and to the slavers of Morocco. His best customers are the owners of the great African plantations in Portuguese, French, German and British Africa. These plantations are owned by Europeans, and there is small doubt that the condition of the slave on some of these farms is superior to that of the native in the forest.

Time and again Great Britain has asserted its intention to put a stop to the slave traffic in Zanzibar, but nothing has ever come of it, and those familiar with these failures do not place much faith in the efficacy of the recent decree. The one great reason of these failures is that the revenue of Zanzibar is derived almost wholly from slave labor, and a stoppage of one means a great financial loss to the coffers of Great Britain. Tippoo Tib is the chief slaver of Zanzibar.

### SILAS W. LAMOREAUX.

Carcer of the Land Commissioner Who Was Overruled by Secretary Bliss.

Silas W. Lamoreaux, late Commissioner of the Land Office, whose decision in the Chicago lake front case was overruled by Secretary Bliss, is a Wisconsin man. Until he made the ruling in the long debated McKee "scrip" contest his course in public life had been a smooth one, but his decision, involving as it did some 162 acres in the city



SILAS W. LAMOREAUX.

of Chicago, land that is estimated to be worth \$60,000,000, caused considerable of a sensation, and when the Secretary of the Interior reversed it and hinted at a possible scandal in the General Land Office the interest in the case was augmented. The plot of land in

question was at one time counted so worthless that the Government Survey or did not take it into account at all. It was only a thirty acre strip on the lake shore then, but Chicago has since grown out into the lake and increased it to its present size.

Judge Lamoreaux, as he is known in Wisconsin, has made his home in Dodge County ever since he was 13 years old. As a youth he was given the advantages of an academic and college education and was admitted to the bar when he reached his majority. In 1864 the young lawyer dropped his briefs and enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

On returning home he resumed his practice and became interested in politics. In 1872 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and later he served one term as district attorney. In 1877 he was elected judge of Dodge County and continued to fill that office until 1893, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office tendered by President Cleveland upon recommendation of Senator Vilas, whose friendship for Judge Lamoreaux is of long standing.

For many years Mr. Lamoreaux was a resident of Mayville, Wis., where he owned a bank and did an extensive and profitable business, but in 1892 he removed to Horicon. He is married and has four children.

### A Cheering Companion.

"What a small thing will keep a man from insanity when in solitary confinement," said a prison warden recently. "I read the case of a prisoner who somehow in solitary confinement had managed to keep his silver watch secreted on his person. For a time he kept up very well, and, as his crime was a terrible one, we did not feel like releasing him, but one day he became violent and crazy, and we finally decided to remove him to the hospital. In his cell we found the watch, with the mainspring broken."

"It seems that as long as the watch continued to tick in his ear at night he felt as if he had a companion and his dark cell did not seem so solitary. He caressed the watch fondly, talked to it and it talked to him. Hour after hour it spoke and he was enabled to endure the terrible loneliness, with this cheering and gossiping companion. He told me afterward that he put words to that ticking and that the watch seemed almost like a thing of life."

"But one night something snapped and its voice ceased. He would sit up anxiously and still it was silent. It was like the death of something beloved, the passing away of the dearest thing on earth. Before it had been animated and full of life, with a tongue that wagged and wagged. Now it was a bit of dead, lifeless metal. The long hours of the night weighed upon him. He seemed to see strange visions. His loneliness was frightful. And then—the next morning they found him raving crazy."—Detroit Free Press.

### Safe Course.

An excellent reply was that once made by a Yankee pilot to the owner of a Mississippi River steamboat.

The boat was at New Orleans, and the Yankee applied for the vacant post of pilot, saying that he thought he could give satisfaction, provided they were "lookin' for a man about his size and build."

"Your size and build will do well enough," said the owner, surveying the lank form and rugged face of the applicant with some amusement, "but do you know about the river, where the snags are, and so on?"

"Well, I'm pretty well acquainted with the river," drawled the Yankee, with his eyes fixed on a stick he was whittling, "but when you come to talkin' about the snags, I don't know exactly where they are, I must say."

"Don't know where the snags are?" said the boat-owner, in a tone of disgust; "then how do you expect to get a position as pilot on this river?"

"Well, sir," said the Yankee, raising a pair of keen eyes from his whittling and meeting his questioner's stern gaze with a whimsical smile, "I may not know just where the snags are, but you can depend upon me for knowin' where they ain't, and that's where I calculate to do my sailin'."

### The Spanish Censor.

They have a curious way of suppressing papers here. Instead of submitting their proof-sheets to the censor, as is usual where such a protector of public opinion exists, they get at the matter backward. The publisher goes ahead on his own judgment, prints what he pleases and takes his chances of going to jail or paying a fine. The censor reads the paper at the breakfast table the next morning, and if he finds anything mildly objectionable, he writes a polite note to the editor, calling attention to the article. The latter prints a paragraph next day explaining that he was mistaken or that the public had misinterpreted his remarks. But when any high official of the Government is attacked, or the proprietors are violated, the editor is fined or imprisoned, and policemen take the subscription list and call at every house at which copies have been delivered to recover them.—Havana correspondence of the Chicago Times-Herald.

### Evidence.

She—And did your friend take the doctor's advice?

He—Certainly.

"And did he pay for it?"

"Well, I should rather say he did! He's dead!"—Yonkers Statesman.

### Awkward.

Employer (hurriedly resuming his dictation on a caller entering the office)—What was my last word?

Typewriter girl (somewhat confused)—Your last word was darling.—Pick-Me-Up.

## BIG FREIGHT FIGURES.

There are very few persons, even among our citizens, who have any bing like an accurate knowledge of the proportions to which the local freight business of our town has grown. For the information of our readers we will state that there has been received at this station for the three months, from January 1st to April 1st, 1897, 23,449,285 pounds of freight, and forwarded during the same period 1,800,870 pounds, giving a total of 3,250,155 pounds of freight handled by the Southern Pacific Company at this station. These figures do not include a large tonnage handled by boats. Reducing these figures to tons and carloads, this little town of ours has received and dispatched in the 90 days preceding April 1st, through the Southern Pacific Company alone, 16,320 tons of freight or 1662 carloads, an average of 554 carloads per month, and 18½ carloads per day, including Sundays. Last week 556 tons of meat products alone were shipped from the Southern Pacific freight depot and this week finds an increase in these figures and shipments of dressed beef in carload lots to Seattle and other distant points in this and neighboring states. For its size, South San Francisco, in the matter of freight shipments, is unequaled by any point on this coast.

### Crossing the Atlantic.

"The best time to cross the Atlantic," says a woman traveler, "is in winter. The passenger list is large enough then for company and small enough for comfort. Everybody gets acquainted with everybody else, and though the voyage is apt to be prolonged no one complains. I went over in a mob last summer and was miserable. The contrast with my return voyage was very pronounced. Another suggestion is to take one of the slow boats. The few crack speeders are filled, usually, with the rich society set who cross to the other side. They consider the trip a bore and all the persons on board not on their visiting list detriments, whom to notice would be a crime. The atmosphere on the less fashionable boats, for the smart set affects its ocean liners as it does its other fads and fashions, is much more agreeable. There is sure to be a genial, delighted company, to which one is made welcome, and of which one holds ever afterward delightful memories."—St. Louis Republic.

### Great Good Fortune.

Good luck is of all kinds, some of it queer. The San Francisco Post, for instance, tells how a laboring man in that city found himself fortunate in a way most unexpected. When the noon whistle blew the other day, he sat down on a box in the shade, thrust his hand into his overcoat pocket, looked surprised and then remarked: "I've lost my lunch."

He pondered over his predicament a moment and then added:

"Well, I've got something to drink anyway." And he pulled a bottle of coffee out of his overcoat pocket.

He slowly drained the bottle, threw it aside and sat lost in thought for a moment. Suddenly he sprang up, slapped his thigh and exclaimed:

"It's a good job I lost my lunch!"

"Why so?" inquired another workman.

"Why, I left my teeth at home." Chew for a few moments a cracker containing no sugar and notice how sweet it becomes. This is the sugar into which your saliva has converted the starch of the cracker.

### MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is steady and in demand, with offerings equal to the demand.

SHEEP—Sheep are more plentiful, and desirable sheep are selling at easier prices, and are in good demand and meeting with ready sale.

HOGS—Hogs are being offered more freely and a less demand has caused prices to be lower.

PROVISIONS are in good demand at stronger prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ½ lb. less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Fed Steers, 7½¢; 2nd quality, 6½¢; No. 1 Fed Cows and heifers, 5½¢; 2nd quality, 5¢; Grass Cattle ½¢ less than the prices on Fed Cattle.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 3½¢; over 250 lbs 3¼¢.

Sheep—Wethers, unshorn, dressing 50 lbs and under, 2½¢; Ewes, unshorn, 2¼¢; Shorn Wethers and Ewes ½¢ less than unshorn.

Spring Lambs—3¼¢@3½¢, gross, weighed alive.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 3¼¢@4¢; over 250 lbs 3¢@3½¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 5½¢@6¢; second quality, 5¢@5½¢; First quality cows and heifers, 5¢@5½¢; second quality, 4½¢@5¢; third quality, 4¢@4½¢.

Veal—Large, 6½¢@7¢; small, 6¢@7½¢; Mutton—Wethers, 5¢@5½¢; ewes, 4½¢@5¢; Sucking lambs, 6¢@7¢.

Dressed Hogs—6¢@6½¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 9½¢@11½¢; picnic hams, 8½¢@9¢; Atlanta ham, 5½¢; New York shoulder, 5¢.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 11¢; light S. C. bacon, 10¢; med. bacon, clear, 7½¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8¢; clear light, 8½¢; clear ex. light, 9½¢.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$10 00; do, hf bbl, \$5 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$9 00; do, hf bbl, \$4 75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7½¢; do, light, 7¢; do, Bellies, 7½¢@7¾¢; Extra Clear, bbls, \$13 50; hf-bbls, \$7 00; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 35; do, kits, \$1 45.

Lard—Prices are ½ lb: Compound Tcs. ¼-cans, 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s, 4s, 3s, 2s, 1s, ½s, ¼s, 1s, ½s, ¼s, 1s, ½s, ¼s.

Cal. pure 5½¢ 6 6 6½¢ 6½¢ 6½¢ In 5-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1 85; 1s \$1 05; Roast Beef, 2s \$1 85; 1s, \$1 05.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

### F. A. HORNBLOWER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

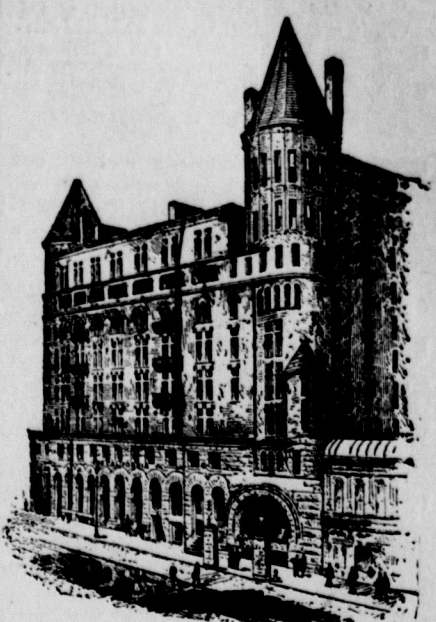
OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Building.

Redwood City, Cal.

Practices in State and Federal Courts.

## THE CALIFORNIA

Bush St., near Kearny, S. F.



### THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL

is unsurpassed in the magnificence of its appointments and style of service by any hotel in the United States.

### Strictly First-Class

### European Plan

### Reasonable Rates

Centrally located, near all the principal places of amusement.

### THE CALIFORNIA'S TABLE D'NOTE.

Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m. \$1.00  
Lunch from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. 75 cts.

### THE BEST CUISINE IN THE METROPOLIS.

A. F. KINZLER, Manager.

## Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

### THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

## BREWERIES

—AND—

### THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

### IF YOU WANT

## GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

## THE COURT.

### CHOICEST

### Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

### THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

## ARMOUR HOTEL

Table and Accommodations

The Best in the City.

### Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor



## THE BALLAD OF MAJOR MAHONE.

Major Mahone was as gallant a man  
As ever looked into a gun;  
They say he was one of the last to re-  
treat.

When things went wrong at Bull Run,  
He fought and he bled in the Wilderness,  
He waded the Rapidan;  
Whenever a rebel saw Major Mahone  
He threw down his musket and ran.

High up at a window a maiden once  
stood,  
The flames and the smoke swept around;  
Despair filled her breast as she gazed at  
the crowd—

'Twas seventy feet to the ground;  
A hero rushed up through the fiery mass,  
The death demon howled for his own,  
But the fear-stricken maiden was snatch-  
ed from his teeth

By the valorous Major Mahone.

With the heart of a lion all the dangers  
he met;  
He knew not the meaning of fear;  
In peace and in war he was dauntless—  
and yet

We must shatter the idol right here;  
The man who had rushed into ruin's em-  
brace,  
Who had bled on the bullet-swept field,  
When the dentist's cold forceps were  
thrust in his face,  
Forgot all his valor and "squealed."  
—Cleveland Leader.

## "TATTERS."

After baffling the unholly greed of the  
train conductor for tickets by flash-  
ing an annual pass in his face, the  
country editor threw his feet up on the  
opposite seat and told the following  
story:

"Of course, I didn't escape being a  
victim of the rage for 'woman's ed-  
itions' which swept over the land a few  
months ago. The ladies of a local so-  
ciety descended upon me and I sur-  
rendered, took two pipes, a pound of  
smoking tobacco and a fishing-rod and  
decamped, leaving the Budget in their  
charge for one week, with the privi-  
lege of making all they could out of it.  
My printer was supposed to stay, but,  
being by classification a tramp, and  
having a heavy board bill hanging over  
his head by a single hair, he embraced  
the opportunity, two hours after I had  
gone, to walk away down the railroad  
track. This left the mechanical end  
of the office at the mercy of the 'devil,'  
an ink imp called 'Tatters.' The lad-  
ies were a good deal disturbed at the  
defection of the printer, but bravely  
decided to go ahead with Tatters and  
get out the paper. They called him in  
to give him some instructions. He  
stood before them wearing, as usual,  
a long apron stiff with ink, paste and  
unknown substances; the only thing  
which saved his face from being in the  
same condition as his apron was the  
fact that he was in the habit of  
constantly twisting it into so many  
shapes that the ink, paste and un-  
known substances on it never had time  
to stiffen. His hair pointed in all di-  
rections, like that of a jack-in-the-box,  
and in his left hand he carried a sec-  
tion of a column of wet type.

"What are you doing, Tatters?" in-  
quired the lady who was president of  
the amelioration society, with some dig-  
nity.

"Throwin' in," answered the imp.

"Throwing in what?"

"Type."

"Into what?"

"The case. Think I was thrown' it  
into my hat?"

"The lady looked at him coldly and  
he went on:

"But I'm 'most through and you'll  
hear me hollerin' for copy in 'bout a  
quarter of a hour," and he retreated  
into the composing-room and slammed  
the door.

"The ladies were indignant, but there  
was clearly nothing for them to do but  
to grin and bear it. A few minutes  
later there came a most dismal, long-  
drawn wail from the other room,  
which, after some effort, they man-  
aged to interpret as the promised 'hol-  
lerin'." It was followed by the ap-  
pearance of Tatters' head at the door.

"What is it?" asked the president,  
who had been chosen editor-in-chief, a  
little sharply.

"Copy!" returned Tatters. "Did you  
think I was singing the doxology?"

"There is no copy ready yet. Can't  
you be doing something else?"

"I can that!" and he snatched off his  
apron and started for the door. "I can  
be going fishing just as easy as not."

"Tatters!" cried the frightened edi-  
tor, springing before the door, "don't  
you dare to desert us! You stay here  
till some copy is ready for you."

"Tatters retreated and put on his  
apron in an agitated frame of mind.

"A moment later one of the younger  
ladies, who had been appointed manag-  
ing editor, took a roll of dainty writ-  
ten manuscript from her handbag and  
said:

"Here, Tatters, is something which  
you can begin on."

"Tatters took it, sniffed, glanced at  
it and said:

"What is it—spring poetry?"

"No, it's the essay that I read at  
commencement. We shall put it on  
the fourth page."

"What! the editorial page?" shriek-  
ed Tatters. "Put such guff as that on  
the editorial page of the Budget! Not  
much," and he tossed the manuscript  
on the table.

"We shall certainly do as we see  
fit," interposed the editor-in-chief with  
great dignity.

"I resign!" cried Tatters, again tear-  
ing off his apron and throwing it be-  
hind him, where it struck in the city  
editor's lap, greatly to her dismay. "I  
resign my posish, that's all. Here, if  
you want it in ink, gimme a pen. Lem-  
me write it out in black 'n' white—  
"Dear Madam: I hereby resign my  
posish. (Signed) Tatters." Gimme a  
pen, I say!"

"Tatters, be calm—act reasonable,"  
said the editor-in-chief in a soothing  
tone. "What shall we put on the edi-  
torial page?"

"Editorials, of course," he answered,  
slightly mollified.

"On what subject?"

"Tariff 'n' the currency."

"But we don't know anything about  
the tariff and the currency."

"Neither does the boss, but he writes  
two columns 'bout 'em every week.  
But if you can't do it write about  
bikes."

"This struck the ladies favorably,  
and one of them began writing an ar-  
ticle on the bicycle craze, while the city  
editor handed Tatters an item, which  
he took, wrinkling up his nose and re-  
marking that 'her question marks look  
like button hooks,' and retreated to the  
composing-room.

"For the rest of the day they kept  
him pretty well supplied with work.  
When not so provided he spent his time  
perched on a high stool blowing a  
weezy mouth organ and occasionally  
shouting 'Copy!' in an agonized tone.  
Once or twice something offended him  
and he threatened to resign, but, as the  
ladies immediately surrendered, noth-  
ing came of it.

"The next two days passed in a some-  
what uneventful manner. By giving  
him plenty of work he was kept reason-  
ably quiet. There was not much  
trouble Thursday, either, though short-  
ly after noon he set up a loud roar,  
saying that he had been taken suddenly  
sick and was in mortal agony. The  
ladies asked him if they could not do  
something for him, but he only howled  
the louder and finally lay down on  
the floor upon his back and began  
pounding the boards fiercely with his  
heels. A doctor was called, but as soon  
as Tatters saw him he got up quickly  
and went back to work.

"What's the trouble with you, young  
man?" inquired the doctor.

"Antimony poison from the type,"  
answered Tatters, distally. "I'll go off  
some day with it just like—scat! All  
good printers die of it sooner or later."

"Tatters may have told the truth  
about his illness, but I learned later on  
that he had eaten his hatful of green  
apples at noon, and you can draw  
your own conclusions.

"Friday was press day, and the lad-  
ies arrived at the office early. Tatters  
rushed into the front room and,  
addressing himself confidentially to the  
city editor, said:

"Say, want a bully item of news?"

"Why, yes, Tatters, of course; what  
is it?"

"Dog fight," answered Tatters. "Jim  
Beasley's dog and Deacon Ketcham's.  
Down by the postoffice. The deacon  
didn't want his dog to fight, but Jim  
didn't care. Set down and get your  
pencil—tell you all about it. You see,  
the dogs met, and Jim's dog sort of  
walked around the deacon's dog once  
or—what's the matter? Ain't you go-  
ing to use it?"

"The editor said he thought not.

"What!" cried Tatters, in conster-  
nation, "nothing about it, after I watch-  
ed it and got all the facts for you?"

"No, I don't think we care for it."

"Now, see here," said Tatters, drop-  
ping his voice into a still more confi-  
dential tone, "act reason'ble, as you say  
to me. I saw last night your paper was  
going to be dull, that it needed liven-  
ing up—ain't all your fault, it's a  
dead week—I saw this, I say, and what  
do you think I did this morning, just  
to help you out?"

"I don't know, Tatters—what was  
it?"

"Tatters came closer, sank his voice  
almost to a whisper and said:

"I drove the deacon's dog around to  
the place and then I sicked Jim's onto  
him. All to give you an item!"

"The lady was deeply touched by his  
devotion, and said as much, but was  
forced to add that they could not men-  
tion a common dog fight in their edi-  
tion.

"Tatters drew back and stood silently  
gazing at her. She expected nothing  
less than a final resignation on the  
spot. But his face showed sorrow rather  
than anger. The young lady thought  
she detected a tear, but this is not  
probable. For a half minute he did  
not move, then he said:

"You couldn't use it in a funny way,  
either, I s'pose? It was funny. The  
deacon pulled on his dog's tail and Jim  
pulled on his dog's tail, though Jim  
didn't do any hard pulling—Jim may  
have pushed a little when the deacon  
wasn't noticing. You wouldn't let me  
write it up, either, I s'pose?"

"No, Tatters. I'd like to, but I  
can't."

"Tatters turned back to the compos-  
ing-room and not a sound was heard  
from him except the steady click of his  
type for an hour.

"It was about 11 o'clock when the  
editor-in-chief came into the office and  
said to the city editor:

"I think there is an item of news  
for us out at Tarbox's, on the Coopers-  
ville road. I hear that Mr. Tarbox has  
been injured by an unruly cow. It's  
only a mile and a half out there—can't  
you go out on your bicycle and get the  
particulars?"

"There was a loud shout behind them  
and Tatters burst in and ran through  
the room, shedding his apron in his  
flight and saying:

"I'll tend to that, girls! I'm the  
wild-cow editor of this paper! Back in  
ten minutes!"

"The editor-in-chief ran to the win-  
dow and looked down into the street.

"Goodness, gracious!" she cried to  
the other. "There he goes on your bi-  
cycle, riding like the wind and shout-  
ing for everybody to get out of the way  
of the wild-cow editor. What shall  
we do now?"

"I'll see if I can't catch him on your  
bicycle. And I'll go on and find out  
about the accident, anyhow."

"But, though she was a good rider,  
she might as well have tried to over-  
take an express train as the wild-cow  
editor. Leaning over the handlebar  
and ringing the bell constantly, he  
never slackened his pace for the whole  
distance. When she arrived at Tarbox's  
she found that he had got the facts,  
gone down the lane and started back

by another road. She saw Mr. Tar-  
box, got his story of the occurrence  
and returned herself. Tatters was in  
the office, looking innocent and hard at  
work.

"Don't say anything to him," was  
the advice of the others. "He'll surely  
resign if you do."

"She wrote a paragraph about the ac-  
cident and it was sent in to Tatters  
with the rest of the copy. In a few  
minutes he came out holding the sheet  
of manuscript in his hand.

"See here," he said; "are you going  
to print such stuff as this about that  
cow fight?"

"What is it, Tatters?" asked the edi-  
tor-in-chief.

"Just listen," answered Tatters.

"She says: 'Yesterday forenoon Brook-  
dale's worthy milkman, Mr. Tarbox,  
had a narrow escape. He had just sepa-  
rated a calf from its mother when the  
latter became enraged and attacked  
him with her horns. He was badly  
shaken up, but escaped serious injury.'  
Do you hear that?"

"Yes. It seems to me all right. Put  
it in just as it is."

"Tatters uttered a howl. 'I re—'  
Then he paused and was silent. He  
looked at the floor for a full minute,  
then he said: 'No, I'll stick to it. After  
all I've lived through this week it's  
too late to go now.' He went back  
to the other room and resumed his  
work.

"It was after supper that night be-  
fore they got to press, but with the  
prospect of a good sum for ameliorat-  
ed heathen the ladies did not complain.  
Tatters' friend, Jim Beasley, had been  
engaged to come in and turn the crank  
of the press, while Tatters himself fed  
in the blank sheets and superintended  
the work. He seemed, remarkably  
meek and pleasant, and the ladies all  
observed that they had not seen him  
in so amiable a frame of mind during  
the whole week. The bicycle ride did  
Tatters good," they remarked. He ap-  
peared, however, to be in a great hur-  
ry, and constantly urged Jim to turn  
faster and advised the ladies to make  
haste with the folding and get the pa-  
pers ready for the postoffice.

"It was a little before 11 o'clock that  
the edition was finished and Tatters  
began taking the forms off the press.  
The ladies were in the front room.  
The editor-in-chief was glancing over  
the paper.

"I don't see that item about Mr.  
Tarbox," she said.

"The city editor opened another copy  
and began to run her eye down the  
columns. Suddenly she exclaimed:

"Why, what's this down in the cor-  
ner?"

"What is it?" cried the others in  
chorus. She read aloud:

"Terrible accident—Yesterday fore-  
noon, as old Bill Tarbox, the milkman,  
went into the barnyard to put a new  
handle on his pump, the old one being  
entirely worn out, he was attacked by  
a wild Texas cow. The critter had  
hydrophobia and was gnashing her  
teeth like a hyena and bellowing like  
an elephant. She was a large cow,  
higher than a horse, and had horns  
'most a rod long. 'arbox fit her with  
the handle, but she tossed him fifty  
feet into the air and then caught him  
on the fly and h'isted him up again.  
This time he lit in a tree and was re-  
scued by the hook and ladder company.  
The cow jumped a sixteen-foot fence  
and took to the woods. The mad-cow  
editor of the Budget followed her and  
last saw her tearing up large hemlock  
trees with her horns. Tarbox is not  
expected to live. Full account of an  
interesting and important dog fight  
next week."

"The ladies ran into the back room,  
but Tatters had escaped through the  
back door.

"I got home the next day and re-  
sumed charge of the Budget. But Tatters'  
item was a good thing for char-  
ity after all, because, on account of it,  
a great many people bought the paper  
who would not otherwise have done  
so."—New York Tribune.

## Mark Twain's Letter.

A new proof of the effectiveness of  
the modern postoffice is furnished by  
the Philadelphia Record.

A prominent member of the Players'  
Club of New York, now in this city, has  
received a letter from Mark Twain un-  
der peculiar circumstances.

The recipient of the letter collabor-  
ated with a fellow-member upon a let-  
ter to "Mark," whom they both knew  
intimately. They did not know  
"Mark's" address at the time, so they  
addressed the missive, "Mark Twain,  
God-Knows-Where." Here is "Mark's"  
reply:

"London, Nov. 24, 1896.—Oh, thank  
you, dear boys, for remembering me,  
and for the love that was back of it.  
These are heavy days, and all such  
helps ease the burden. I glanced at  
your envelope by accident and got sev-  
eral chuckles for reward—and chuckles  
are worth much in this world.

"And there was a curious thing; that  
I should get a letter addressed 'God-  
Knows-Where' showed that He did  
know where I was, although I was hid-  
ing from the world, and no one in  
America knows my address, and the  
stamped legend, 'Deficiency of Ad-  
dress,' supplied by the New York post-  
office, showed that He had given it  
away.

"In the same mail comes a letter from  
friends in New Zealand addressed 'Mrs.  
Clemens (care Mark Twain), United  
State of America,' and again He gave  
us away—this time to the deficiency  
department of the San Francisco post-  
office. These things show that our post-  
al service has ramifications which ram-  
ify a good deal.

MARK."

## The Opium Habit.

Opium eating produces the most dead-  
ly form of intoxication. Physical weak-  
ness soon overtakes the opium eater;  
his powers decay, the stimulant ceases  
to help him, and he is happy if death  
soon ends his misery.

## WHAT IS TO BE WORN.

### GREAT VARIETY OF MODELS FOR SUMMER GOWNS.

Red of All Degrees, and Transparent  
Materials Which Require Expensive  
Linings Are in High Favor—Elabo-  
rate Jackets Command Admiration.

### Follies of Fashion.

New York correspondence:

OMEN cannot re-  
sist the lovely new  
velvets, not the real  
thing, but weaves  
that accomplish a  
velvet surface and  
that take names  
that are variants of  
the word that  
stand for several  
dollars for each  
yard. The time was  
when only the ex-  
pensive genuine ar-  
ticle looked well for  
any length of time,  
and when it would  
not do to risk the

cheaper sort, because about three  
wears showed a cotton color, a yaw-  
ning weave, flurry edges or pulling pat-  
tern. But these new velvet weaves are  
eloquent of progress. They come in  
close, short pile, and the closer and  
shorter the pile in real velvet, the more  
expensive it is. Then they are in ex-  
quisite colors. Don't select black vel-  
vet unless you can get the real article,  
but choose rose colors, soft chateau-  
greens or delicate yellows. You see  
them in the imitation weaves. So soft  
and delicate, so short and silky is the  
pile, that only close inspection reveals  
what the weave actually is, and its  
beauty of fall, its perfect moulding to  
the body, and its exquisite rendering of  
color invite such inspection.

The dealers afforded us a tantalizing  
look at these materials after we had



NEW WRINKLES IN THESE SLEEVES.

made our plans for fall and winter, so  
it remains for us, now that they appear  
again, to go in for velvet for summer  
because we must have it. Delicious  
little velvet boleros all overlaid with  
lace and crested with precious stones,  
beautiful bodice belts, elaborations of  
sash effects, little empire box packets  
with soft loose sleeves to slip on when  
a sudden draught makes the muslin  
garden dress seem chilly (depend on it,  
we'll find draughts when we have one  
of these jackets), all these are made  
of these velvets, and for summer wear.  
Some prophets are bold enough to de-  
clare that entire gowns of these stuffs  
will be worn in summer, but their use  
as trimmings and in accessories is  
safer. A hint has already been given  
that they will be used in a great va-  
riety of ways, and individual taste  
may be trusted, for it is not easy to go  
wrong, but one pretty model for the  
employment of these fabrics is put be-  
side the initial. Its material was pur-  
ple broadcloth, and its skirt was trim-  
med in the manner indicated with bias  
folds of velvet a shade darker than the  
dress goods. The simple blouse waist  
hooked invisibly at the side had a nar-  
row belt. Its collar was violet chiffon,  
and the bodice collar was wired vel-  
vet. It was completed by a sleeveless  
velvet jacket garnished with bands of  
embroidered cloth and fancy buttons  
and lined with violet taffeta. In this  
model the sleeves were attached to the  
bodice and were of the cloth, finished  
at the wrists with lace frills.

If this employment of so many bril-  
liant shades, each one of which stands  
more or less by itself, is deemed too  
patchy, then the costume of to-day's



PLAIDED SILK MASKED WITH GRENADEINE

picture will be considered a better use  
of the plaid skirt. The skirt's goods  
was poplin, showing green and blue  
squares threaded with dark green, yel-  
low and scarlet lines. The bolero was  
green cloth, its front lapping over, fas-  
tening with three buttons, and showing

a dainty white collar and pretty plaid  
tie. In its sleeves was used a trick  
that is new and attractive. They were  
of the green cloth and were laid in  
three deep tucks at the top, each tuck  
held by a button. A girdle of cerise  
satin showed below the bolero.

With reds of all degree of intensity  
in high favor, just as we are planning  
for summer, it may seem to some like  
straining after quiet effects to soften  
the plaid by draping it with semi-  
transparent stuffs, but many women  
prefer it that way, and they do not  
lose anything by such treatment, either  
of beauty or stylishness. The artist  
puts here a fine example of this sort, a  
dress of Scotch plaid taffeta covered  
with black grenadine. A narrow band  
of ostrich feather galloon trimmed the  
skirt hem, but this may be omitted, as



BLACK TAFFETA THE LINING HERE.

the plaid saves the skirt from being too  
plain. Over the white silk blouse,  
which was covered in front with a full  
shirred plastron of white mousseline  
de soie and finished with a collar to  
match, was a bolero of the plaid silk,  
covered with grenadine and trimmed  
with three rows of velvet rib on fas-  
tened with buckles. The sleeves were  
fitted and had small grenadine puffs  
and scarlet satin gave the belt.

Transparent stuffs are to be in great  
demand from now on, and there is a  
very attractive variety of them. Some  
of the prettiest are very inexpensive  
of themselves, but the lining brings an-  
other sort of footing to the bill. Brill-  
iant colors are the rule for them, and  
a black foundation is an exception.  
For that reason the dress presented in  
the fourth picture was chosen for il-  
lustration, for its skirt was black taf-  
feta, draped with black mousseline de  
soie that had figures of appliqued jet-  
ted lace strewn over it. Black satin  
gave the bodice of this dress, which  
was finished with a bolero of cream  
lace, dotted with jet nailheads and top-  
ped by a black satin collar, ornament-  
ed with jetted lace frills and jabot. In  
the sleeves taffeta was covered with  
wrinkled mousseline de soie as far as  
the puffs, which were of jetted chiff-  
on.

While writing of black, it should be  
said that there is a welcome though un-  
expected reversion to the black skirt.  
It is made modish by a lining of bril-  
liantly plaided silk, and should be worn  
with a silk bodice of the same plaid  
a tiny bolero of dark velvet, one of



STRIPED LINON OVER YELLOW SILK.

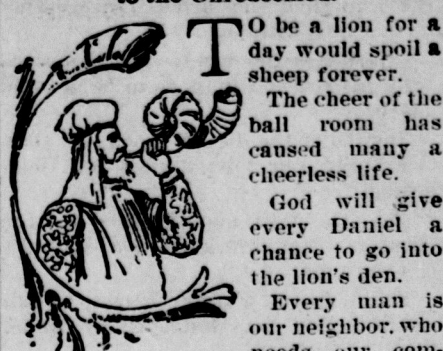
the shades found in the plaid, complet-  
ing the harmony. It will readily be  
seen that while not so stunning, a solid  
color silk bodice to match or harmonize  
with a shade in the plaid may be worn  
with this same plaid-lined black skirt.

Last year's abundance of grass lin-  
ons is repeated, but the new ones are  
all easily distinguished from the old.  
Last year's linons were plain, while  
the current crop is plaided, striped and  
figured. So, see that your linen is  
marked in this way, if ever so faintly  
else you will be considered as wear-  
ing held-over goods. In the linon of  
the gown that the artist shows in her  
last picture there was a faint yellow  
stripe, and a pale-yellow silk lining  
was supplied for both skirt and bodice.  
The skirt's fullness was arranged in  
side pleats at the hips, and the linon  
of the bodice was accordion pleated.  
Corn-colored satin ribbon was arranged  
to suggest a yoke both back and front  
was carried under the arms and fin-  
ished in a large bow in the middle of  
the back, with streamers to the skirt's  
hem. Another bow was put at the  
back of the high wired collar, and a  
mauve velvet belt confined the waist.  
Copyright, 1896.

It is claimed that paper pulp water  
pipes have been tried in London with  
success. Besides being durable and in-  
expensive they are free from the usual  
corroding influences affecting metal  
pipes, and, moreover, are free from the  
electrolytic effects of the electric  
current employed in street railway sys-  
tems.

## TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note  
to the Unredeemed.



passion and help.

Every blow aimed at the saloon, is  
bound to hit the devil somewhere.

It is a long start toward evil, to move  
in a circle that is moving away from  
Christ.

The giants who frighten us most  
often turn out to be common-sized men  
on stilts.

The man who wears a face like a  
coffin, should not complain if he finds  
no welcome.

Nobody ever goes to a ballroom com-  
panion for comfort when there is death  
in the house.

The Christian should always be  
found doing something that the devil  
doesn't want him to do.

When we bring our lives into har-  
mony with God's will, he will see that  
our rights are protected.

Let all who claim to be on the Lord's  
side be there in reality, and the powers  
of evil will soon be routed.

Teach a boy no higher morality than  
that honesty is good policy, and he will  
only be honest when it is policy.

Every fine picture on the walls of a  
gin palace, or hotel bar, strips more  
than one home of its last decoration.

It is because the pocket of the brewer  
is better filled than that of the preacher  
that he has more influence in politics.

If the glamour and glitter could be  
taken out of sin, the devil's right arm  
would be cut off close to the shoulder.

We are more apt to get what God  
wants us to have when we are not in  
too much of a hurry to choose for our-  
selves.

It is doubtful if even angels ever  
weep any over the man who never finds  
out where the mud is, until he gets in-  
to it up to his neck.

The devil is still making some people  
believe that they are doing all the Lord  
expects, if they spend an hour or two  
each week in church.

The man who falls on a banana skin  
once will have sympathy, but he will  
only make fun for the boys the next  
times he lands on his back.

There is something wrong with the  
man's head, who has to have the deli-  
rium tremens before he will believe  
that liquor will hurt him any.

When you get where you feel the  
need of something that only the Bible  
can give, you will feel differently from  
what you do at an infidel lecture.

The thing that makes hell possible, is  
that so many hellish things can show a  
certificate of good character, from  
those well up in public and social life.

The chapter telling of Abraham's  
great trial, begins thus: "After these  
things God did tempt Abraham." God  
always knows when to call for our  
Isaac.

## Traced Back.

A recent writer attempts





## Notable Floods of the Last Half Century.

The Raging Waters Have Many Times Swept Our Great American Valleys.

THE recent great flood in the Mississippi valley recalls many memorably great inundations which have occurred in the United States in the last half century. The earliest of these of which there is an accurate record occurred in April and May, 1844, when the Mississippi at St. Louis and vicinity touched a higher mark than has ever been reached at any time since that region has been settled. Many persons were drowned and the loss of property was large. In 1849 the Mississippi and its tributaries from Alton downward again swept over their banks, causing great damage. No trustworthy figures are at hand of the destruction of life, but the loss of property in St. Louis and its immediate vicinity was put at \$5,000,000, while it reached \$20,000,000 in New Orleans and its suburbs. It was the most disastrous visitation by flood which the latter city ever had.

The bursting of a reservoir in Mill River Valley, near Northampton, Mass., on May 16, 1874, is well remembered by all those old enough at that time to read the papers. It destroyed large portions of several villages and 144 lives were lost. July 24, of the same year, a waterspout and rain storm at Eureka, Nev., drowned 30 persons and destroyed much property. Two days later Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., were visited by a tremendous rain storm, which swelled the rivers in that neighborhood and drowned 220 persons. The damage to property was put at \$2,000,000.

In 1881 floods in the Mississippi valley, the river at St. Louis reaching its highest point on June 12, did immense damage, especially in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. The valleys of the Missouri and Ohio also suffered at the same time, the losses being particularly heavy in Kansas and Kentucky. Another destructive freshet occurred in the Ohio and Mississippi basins a year later, culminating on Feb. 22. This time the loss of property and life in Mississippi was greater than had ever been known before in that quarter, and the Governor of that State appealed to the country for aid for the sufferers.

The Ohio River valley, in February, 1883, was visited by the most destructive flood known since that region was first settled. On the 15th the Ohio at Cincinnati reached its highest point, or 66 feet and four inches, covering all the houses fronting on the bank of the river, and extending into the densely built part of the city for a distance of several squares. The direct loss of property in Cincinnati was put at \$2,000,000, and in other parts of Ohio and Indiana and Kentucky it was estimated that \$5,000,000 was destroyed, while about 30,000 persons were rendered temporarily homeless and dependent.

A year afterward the Ohio reached a greater height than it did in 1883. It drowned 40 persons in Cincinnati and vicinity and made 15,000 people in that locality homeless. The damage in the entire Ohio valley was estimated to have been greater than it was in 1883. As in the previous year, the gas works at Cincinnati in 1884 were submerged, and the city for the time was plunged into darkness. New England, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio suffered great damage by

floods in January, 1886. That was the year in which Montreal had its memorable inundation, in which one hundred persons were drowned and \$2,000,000 of property was destroyed. The Montreal calamity occurred, however, three months later than the floods in the United States just mentioned, or on April 17-18. The most destructive freshets of 1886, though, took place in Texas on Aug. 20, in which many homes in Galveston were blown down by the hurricane which accompanied the flood. The losses in that city and neighborhood by wind and water were 38 lives and \$5,000,000 of property.

May 31, 1889, the bursting of a reservoir caused a flood at Johnstown, Pa., recalling that at Mill River valley, Mass., in 1874, though it was far more destructive. The wall of water traveled the eighteen miles between the reservoir and Johnstown in seven minutes. The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Johnstown held some of the water back and collected a mass of debris, which caught fire and increased the destruction. Revised figures put the loss of life at 2,142, and loss of property at \$10,000,000.

In March and April, 1890, the Mississippi river and several of its tributaries overflowed great stretches of country along their banks. Thousands of square miles of territory were submerged, many towns were isolated, and communication with scores of small settlements was cut off for weeks. Louisiana was the greatest sufferer among the States in that flood. Congress voted a relief fund at that time of \$150,000 for the afflicted throughout the Mississippi valley. From West Virginia in the east to Arizona in the West there were destructive freshets in February and March, 1891, Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi being hit hardest of all the States and Arizona of all the territories. In Arizona 100 lives were lost, \$1,000,000 of property was destroyed and 1,500 persons rendered homeless. The losses in the rest of the country were estimated at the time at 400 lives and \$10,000,000 of property.

The high water record of the Upper Mississippi valley for a third of a century was broken in 1892. In early April the river and some of its tributaries began to swell beyond the danger point, but the highest mark was not reached until May. Far greater destruction was committed in and around St. Louis than in any other equal area in the valley. The loss of life in the Mississippi valley by the floods of 1892 was estimated at 1,100 and the destruction to property was \$12,000,000. About the same time Oil creek, Pa., overflowed and caused a loss of 500 lives. Here great tanks of oil were overturned, took fire and the whole region was a sea of flame.

In 1893 Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana suffered severely by flood in March and April, and Missouri and Illinois were also visited, but the damage in the last two States was smaller. Each spring since then there have been overflows in the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and other rivers in the Mississippi valley.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

**Nanny and Jack.**  
Her uncle gave little Nanny  
A Jack-in-the-box with a squeak;  
But the squeak of the Jack was nothing  
To Nanny's terrified shriek.

But soon she conquered her terrors,  
And spoke, like a brave little tot.  
"You think you are real," said Nanny;  
"But, truly, you know you're not!"  
—St. Nicholas.

**Lawnmowers in Borneo.**  
When the Dyaks of Borneo have to decide between the two disputants, they give to each the same sized lump of salt. These lumps are dropped into water, and the whose lump is dissolved first is decided to be in the wrong. Or they put two live shellfish on a plate—one for each litigant—and squeeze lime juice over them. The verdict is given according to which man's fish stirs first. An English traveler remarks gravely that the result is sometimes as accurate as the judgment of civilized courts.

**Horses that Wear Snowshoes.**  
Newspaper reports have been telling of deep snows in the West—four and six feet in Dakota and Montana. Think of that! Of course the men and boys can get around easily enough on snowshoes, but what would you think of horses walking on snowshoes? Such a sight is not at all uncommon. Of course the shoes have to be made large and strong, and at first the horse objects very seriously to wearing them. But after it sees the advantage of the big flat shoes it soon learns to walk as easily and swiftly as it can in its bare feet. The shoes are used principally where there is a slight crust on the snow and the horse is likely to be cut about the legs by breaking through.

**Kitty and Polly.**  
When Kitty had driven "pug" from the chairs,  
And draped the curtains with dainty airs,  
Her work she admired, but said she was tired  
Of having so many household cares.

Polly had washed the dishes all,  
Had dusted the furniture, cleaned the hall,  
And baked the bread. She was glad, she said,  
She could do a little, although she was small.  
—St. Nicholas.

**Playing the Game of Observation.**  
One of the jolliest of jolly games goes by the name of "Observation."

Take every one of the party into another room, says the Jeanness Miller Monthly, let them look around and then go out. Afterward give each person a pencil and paper and ask him to tell what time it was by the clock, how many colors there are in the carpet, how many pictures there are in the room (the one he went into for a few minutes), where the chairs stood, how the curtains were draped, and all sorts of things of this nature. In the beginning of this game you must not tell the boys and girls why they are allowed to go into the other room; the game, you see, is to test their powers of observation—that is, to find out how much they notice, how keen their attention is, and so on. If at first not a single one can remember any of the things he is asked to tell, you need not be very much surprised. A good many grown-up people can look all round a room and not be able to tell what they saw when asked. It is a very good thing in this world to keep your eyes open and learn by observation—that is, by seeing—and this observation game is a first-rate lesson and a lot of fun at the same time.

**With the Speed of Lightning.**  
Ten thousand miles in less than a minute—how is that for swiftness?

Not long ago the editor of a newspaper in Chile wished to find out just how long it would take for a telegram to go from London, England, to Valparaiso, Chile. Accordingly arrangements were made with the telegraph and cable companies to keep open the wires. Ten minutes before the message was to be sent the wires were cleared along the entire distance and all the ordinary communications through the cables were suspended. At the given astronomical time the dispatch was sent from London to Caracavellos, whence it was transferred through a submarine cable to Pernambuco, and from there the Brazilian coast cable conducted the message to Buenos Ayres, where it was dispatched over the South American transcontinental telegraph line, arriving at Valparaiso fifty-five seconds after leaving the London office, although the distance it had to travel in this short space of time amounted to almost 10,000 miles, and the eight words of the message had to be repeated four times.

Get out your geographies and see if you can follow out the route taken by this message.

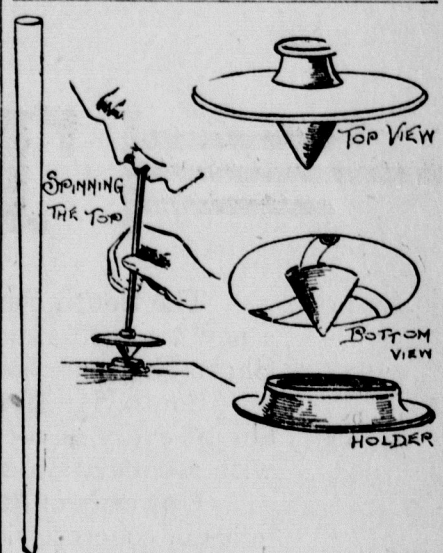
**On an Old-Time Railroad.**  
Years ago railroad travel wasn't as well developed as it is to-day. A passenger on the old Peninsula railroad, between Battle Creek and Lansing, Mich., tells of a ride he took many years ago. Not only was the road rough and dangerous, but, after going for some time at a snail's pace, the train stopped suddenly in the midst of a deep forest.

For half an hour the engine puffed energetically, but the train did not start. At last the passengers grew discouraged and got off to see what the matter was. They found that the fireman had run out of fuel, having used his last stick of wood. Accordingly the trainmen and passengers went off into the

woods, picked up fallen limbs and logs, dragged them up to the track and loaded them into the tender. At last the fireman got up steam enough to blow the whistle; the passengers climbed aboard and the train started. In a few minutes, however, it stopped again. Two of the leaders of the wood crusade went out and found several cows lying on the track in front of the engine. They helped the brakeman drive them off and then the train started again, finally pulling into Lansing safe and sound.

Not much like railroad traveling to-day, was it?

**Fun for the Young.**  
The pneumatic top and whistle combined is a new and wonderful top run by compressed air. One blows through a tube into the aperture in the upper side of the top, and this air forces its way through the curved tubes on the upper side, making the top revolve with a tornado-like velocity, and at the same time producing the whistle. This is an everlasting top, being made of brass and nickel-plated, and there are no strings or springs to get out of order or break. Besides the way in which it is made to spin and the very satisfying quality—to children—of whistling at the same time, it also has another merit, that of changing color while spinning.



PNEUMATIC TOP AND WHISTLE.

This last is obtained by placing several of the half-dozen different colored disks of various sizes which are furnished with the top over the center mouthpiece, flat on the disk part of the top, and they will revolve with varying velocity, the colors blending and changing with the whirling of the top. Any one with a little ingenuity can make any number of colored disks, smaller or larger than the top, and fit them to it, and obtain many different effects ranging through all the cardinal colors and various tints of each and blending them beautifully. The tops can be kept spinning indefinitely by blowing through the tube into the orifice in the center of the upper side of the top.

**The Doctor's Big Patient.**  
It was after the medical association had adjourned the other night that the gruff old doctor called several of his professional brethren into a corner and told his story.

"Never had a pleasanter case in my life," he chuckled. "You know what a big, powerful fellow Sems is. Never was sick a day and has always derided the idea that pain was a thing to make such a fuss over as is made by some people. Even his wife and children never got any sympathy from him and he was always ready to give them a good going over for not displaying more stoicism."

"Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock there was a terrific ringing at my telephone. On answering it I was urged by an agitated voice to hasten to Sems as quickly as possible. It was a case of life and death. Getting there post haste I found that great big fellow walking the floor in his night robe, groaning so that he could be heard anywhere in the block, growling out orders to the whole household, looking pale as a ghost, and stopping every few minutes to hold up one foot while he howled. His head was enveloped in towels and one side of it steamed with hot poultices. He sailed into me for not getting there sooner, said that half the people died while waiting for a doctor, jawed his wife because she hadn't sense enough to tell him that he had no slippers on, and then told her to call a lawyer so he could put his affairs into shape. I vetoed this until we found out whether there was anything the matter.

"Anything the matter?" echoed Sems. "Great heavens, man, the side of my head's coming off. I can't last till daylight in this torture. No mortal ever suffered such agony. If you're going to do anything, do it quick. My own opinion is that I'm done for, and he let out the loudest howl of the night. What do you think was the matter with the big calf? Earache; just common, old-fashioned earache. His little girl had had it worse and gone to school with a piece of cotton in her ear. I fixed him up and then told him if he happened to prick his finger with a pin or bump his shin against a chair, not to hesitate to call me out of bed, even if there was a blizzard."—Detroit Free Press.

**They Speak Gaelic.**  
The number of persons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who use Gaelic as their native language, though constantly decreasing, is much larger than is commonly supposed. It includes 660,000 in Ireland, 250,000 in Wales and 230,000 in Scotland.

**In a Pig's Stomach.**  
A peasant living near Milan recently bought a pig, which, when killed, was found to have swallowed a metal matchbox containing two notes of the value of \$250. The finder took the money to the Mayor to be held by him for the loser.

### EATS SMALLER REPTILES.

Trinidad Snakes that Are Cannibals by Nature.

Certain species of snakes are by nature cannibals, having three general methods of securing and overpowering their prey—by constriction, by main strength and by venom. A scientist who was recently on a blacksnake hunt in Trinidad had made his way into a dense forest and one day captured a young black and white tiger snake, putting him into the usual bag. An hour or so later he found the largest black snake he had ever seen in the island. This rich find was also deposited in the bag and the scientist returned to the hut which he and a plantation overseer were occupying. In the night the overseer aroused the traveler, saying there had for some time been hissing and fighting in the bag. The scientist



CANNIBAL SNAKE OF TRINIDAD.

found that the black snake had nearly swallowed his companion. They were both shaken out on the floor, the smaller reptile being dead.

**A New Kind of Candle.**  
"It is said," says Merck's Report, "that a French chemist has invented a new kind of candle made by dissolving five parts of colorless gelatin in

twenty parts of water, adding twenty-five parts of glycerine and heating until a perfectly clear solution has been formed. To this is added two parts of tannin dissolved by heating in ten parts of glycerine. A turbidity is produced that vanishes on further boiling. The boiling is continued until the water has been driven off, and the mass is then cast into ordinary glass candle-molds. The candles obtained in this way are as clear as water, and burn quietly without spreading any odor."

**Time Medicine Spoon.**  
When the last dose of medicine was taken or when the next should be administered is apt to prove a little perplexing to nurse or patient, and to overcome this there have been a number of schemes devised and patented to fill the want of a timer. Most of these devices, however, have consisted in some form of dial attachments for the glass or bottle; but the same object is accomplished in a much neater manner by the spoon here shown, which speaks for itself.



MEDICINE SPOON.

**Left by Say.**  
Among the late Leon Say's papers were found five decrees dated on the same day, signed by President Grevy and countersigned by all the proper officials, appointing him to all the grades of the Legion of Honor, including the Grand Cross. Grevy went out of office without making the appointments public in the Journal Officiel, and Leon Say never mentioned the matter to any one, and never wore any of the decorations.

**Every sleeping car conductor wants a law adopted compelling the porter to divide.**  
Every sleeping car conductor wants a law adopted compelling the porter to divide.

### NEARING DEATH.

The Serious Condition of the Empress of Austria.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria has been so seriously ill at Cape Martin that her husband, who proposed to remain at Vienna until the trouble in connection with Crete was at an end, hastened his departure, and proceeded with all haste to the South of France, where the Empress is being attended by her youngest and favorite daughter, the Archduchess Valerie. The Empress was unable to meet her husband on his arrival, and has been forced to abandon all those long walks to which she has been given ever since the doctors compelled her to give up riding.

It seems that the Imperial lady, instead of being benefited by her sojourn at Biarritz in December and January, on the contrary was harmed thereby. Fainting fits, insomnia, neuralgia and rheumatism, complicated with other painful nervous disorders, ensued, and the principal court physician, Dr. Von Kerkz, having been urgently summoned from Vienna, immediately gave orders that she should leave Biarritz for the south of France.

At present the Empress is an invalid in every sense of the word, almost entirely infirm, and it is doubtful if she ever will be able to resume the violent exercise to which she has been devoted until now. Indeed, it may be questioned whether it is not really the overdoing of exercise, first in the form of riding, and later on in the way of walking, that is responsible for her present condition. As long as she was able to ride Elizabeth used to spend her whole day in the saddle, beginning at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, and frequently changing horses four and five times during the course of a single morning. When she took to walking she would not be satisfied with constitutional walks of less than thirty and even forty miles a day. It was always asserted that it was

by means of this violent exercise that she was able to maintain unimpaired the balance of her mind, instead of succumbing to the insanity which is one of the hereditary curses of the royal house of Bavaria, to which she belongs by birth. Some apprehension, therefore, is felt at Vienna as to the possible result of the inaction to which she is now constrained by reason of her health.—Vienna Letter.

**RARE CASE OF EXTRA THUMB.**  
Its Owner, a Stone Carver, Finds It a Useful Appendage.

This is an eminently successful radiograph, or X-ray photograph, of the hand of a Mr. Peters. It will be seen that Mr. Peters has two thumbs. Similar cases are not unknown, but this one is unique in that the supernumerary thumb is of very real utility to its possessor. Mr. Peters says that he



RARE CASE OF EXTRA THUMB.

found his additional thumb was so useful in handling the chisel (he was a stone carver), that he actually regretted his other hand was not similarly provided.

It is entirely superfluous to tell people that you are getting old; you show it.



# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

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**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence; she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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